THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

DESPATCHES FROM FARRAGUT.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION

REBEL FLEET TOTALLY DISCOMFITED.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The following official despatch has been received at the Navy Department:—

"FLAGSHIP 'HARTFORD,' MOBILE BAY, August 5, 1864.—Sir:—I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, and the Rebel gunboats *Morgan*, *Selma*, and *Gaines*.

"The attacking fleet was under way by 5·45 A. M., in the following order:—

"The *Brooklyn*, with the *Octorara* on the port side; the *Hartford*, with the *Metacomet*; the *Richmond* with the *Port Royal*; the *Lackawana* with the *Seminole*; the *Monongahela* with the *Kennebec*; the *Ossipee* with the *Itasca*; and the *Oneida* with the *Galena*.

"On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads. The wind was light, from the southwest, and the sky cloudy, with very little sun.

"Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past 7, and soon after this the action became lively.

"As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the *Hartford* passed on ahead of the *Brooklyn*.

"At forty minutes past 7 the monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying with her all her officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the *Metacomet*, along side of me.

"The *Hartford* had passed the forts before 8 o'clock, and, finding myself waked by the Rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomet* to go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing.

"All the vessels had passed the forts by half past 8 o'clock, but the Rebel ram *Tennessee* was still, apparently uninjured, in our rear.

"A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The *Monongahela* was the first that struck her, but though she may have injured her badly, yet did not succeed in disabling her.

"The *Lackawanna* also struck her, but ineffectually, and the flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and, as she passed, poured her whole port broadside into her—solid nine-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder at a distance of not more than twelve feet.

"The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 A. M. she surrendered.

"The rest of the Rebel fleet, viz., the *Morgan* and *Gaines*, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan.

"This terminated the action of the day.

"Admiral Buchanan sent his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which, it is supposed, will have to be amputated.

"Having had many of my wounded, and the surgeon of the *Tennessee* being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to a hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier-General Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing that she did not take out. General Page consented, and the *Metacomet* was despatched.

"The list of casualties on our part, as far as ascertained, are as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Flagship Hartford	19	23
Brooklyn	9	22
Lackawanna	4	2
Oneida	7	23
Monongahela	—	6
Metacomet	1	2
Ossipee	1	7
Galena	3	1
Richmond	—	2
In all	41	88

"On the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, there were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men.

"The following is a list of the officers:—

Admiral—F. Buchanan.
Commander—James D. Johnson.
Lieutenants—Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, F. J. McDermutt.
Masters—J. R. Dehamy, W. H. Perrin.
Fleet Surgeon—D. B. Conrad.
Assistant Surgeon—R. C. Bowles.
Engineers—Z. D. Lining, J. O'Connell, John Hayes, O. Benson, and W. B. Patterson.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. H. Cohen.
Master's Mates—Forrest, Beebe, and Carter.

"On the *Selma* were taken about ninety officers and men.

"Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz.:—Commander Peter H. Murphy and Lieutenant and Executive Officer J. H. Comstock, who was killed.

"I will send a detailed despatch by the first opportunity.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
"Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
"Sec'ry of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

List of Casualties on the Flag-ship "Hartford."

KILLED—David Morrow, William Osgood, Thos. Baine, Benj. Harper, Wm. Clark, Charles Schaeffer, Frank Stillwell, George Walker, John C. Scott, Thos. Wilde, Wm. Smith, Wm. Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lieutenant McLane, Peter Duncan, Thos. Baines, Thos. Haulon, Thos. Smith, Thos. Carnell.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Adams, Engineer McEwen, Master's Mate R. P. Herrick, Acting Ensign W. S. Higgenbotham (since dead). Men—Wilder Vennor, Adolphus Pulle, Herdin Elder, R. E. Murphy, Wm. Thompson, E. Johnson, Walter Loyd, M. Forbes, William Scantly, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Fayal, David Ortin, William Trask, Charles Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

LATE AND IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND DATES TO THE 11th.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

OUR VESSELS CONTROL THE BAY.

Soldiers for Mobile Killed and Wounded.

VERY LATE FROM ATLANTA

Affairs at Petersburg, Richmond, and Charleston.

We have just received a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 11th inst., from which we take the following news:—

FROM ATLANTA.

SHELLS STILL THROWN IN THE CITY—MANŒUVRES OF THE ENEMY—CAPTURE OF OFFICERS FROM M'COOK'S COMMAND.

ATLANTA, August 9.—Last night and this morning passed without any demonstration on the part of the enemy.

Some few shells are still thrown into the city without doing any damage.

The enemy evince a disposition to extend their right further, which rests near the Campbellton road.

A captain and lieutenant from McCook's raiders, who deserted from our army last winter, were captured yesterday.

FROM PETERSBURG.

EXPLOSION ON THE CITY POINT ROAD—SHARPSHOOTING AND MORTAR SHELLING CONTINUING.

PETERSBURG, August 9.—About noon to-day a heavy explosion occurred in rear of the enemy's lines, on the City Point road. The cause is unexplained.

There was rather more than the usual sharpshooting and shelling this evening.

The weather is sultry. There was a slight rain to-day.

FROM EARLY'S ARMY.

OUR TROOPS IN MARYLAND — M'CAUSLAND AT ROMNEY.

WINCHESTER, August 5.—This morning our army recrossed the river into Maryland, whether towards Baltimore or the Pennsylvania line, I can't say. General McCausland has returned with his force to Romney; he was sent to Chambersburg to levy a contribution of $100,000 to remunerate Hunter, Boteler, and Lee for the loss of their houses, burnt two weeks since by Hunter's orders; the amount not being paid, the town was fired, and two hundred and fifty-four houses burnt. This may open their eyes to the fact that two can play at this game. It was a sad alternative, but nothing else was left us.

To quietly submit to the one-sided game longer would have been cowardice. Winchester may pay the penalty. If so, Harrisburg must come next; and all the thriving towns and fine barns along the border. In one day we can destroy more than they can in a month. We have few or no towns within their reach that they have not already partially destroyed, whilst the entire border has been desolated by them—houses, barns, fences, and all destroyed.

A few days will develop General Early's movements. I will inform you of results as they transpire. Yours, "LAWSON."

"Hunter" has been appointed to the command of all the forces in Maryland for the defense of the State. The order for the burning of Chambersburg, in case of their refusal to pay the amount (one hundred thousand dollars in gold), was signed by Early.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 10.—Last night a soldier train ran into a land slide between Pollard and Montgomery, and killed twelve and wounded fifty-seven of the 1st Mississippi Battalion of artillery.

Last night two white men and one negro were arrested for cutting the telegraph wires about the city.

Some Federal war vessels are moving about in the bay.

The garrison at Fort Morgan is said to be in fine spirits; otherwise all is quiet below.

Colonel Anderson, who Surrendered Fort Gaines—Something of the 21st Alabama.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the following with reference to the antecedents of Colonel Anderson—whose cowardly surrender of Fort Gaines has made every true Alabamian feel as sad as if he had lost his dearest friend—and the 21st Alabama Regiment, whose fair fame he has so sadly tarnished.

Anderson was appointed from civil life an officer in the regular army of the United States, under "the four regiment bill," in 1851. When the war commenced in 1861, he was immediately appointed Adjutant-General on Gladden's staff, where he remained until elected colonel of the 21st Alabama. This occurred after the battle of Shiloh, upon the resignation of Colonel Crawford, and the subsequent resignation of his successor, Colonel Ingersoll. Colonel Anderson has never been in a fight, hence his pluck had never been tried by the only reliable ordeal—shells, minie balls, and bayonets at close quarters.

If not a native of Alabama, as we have reason to believe, he has resided in the neighborhood of Mobile, our informant says, the better portion of his life. He is quite a young man, being considerably under forty.

The 21st Alabama, of which he was commander at the time of his surrender, has made a proud record in this war before its officers elected Anderson Colonel over as brave captains as ever drew a blade in defense of home and country.

At "Bloody Shiloh" it lost one-third of its number, and was specially complimented for its gallantry by the Commanding General. One of its companies (K) successfully defended Fort Powell last spring against Farragut's entire fleet, when it made an approach by Grant's Pass. In appreciation of their conspicuous gallantry, General Maury gave the entire company a ten days' furlough.

The 21st is in part, we learn, a duplicate of the veteran 3d Alabama Regiment, and was formed in this manner:—Such of the Gulf City Guards, Mobile Rifles, Washington Light Infantry, Mobile Cadets, and other old volunteer organizations as did not leave with their companies when they came to Virginia, soon afterwards raised new companies having the same names as the old organization, with No. 2 added by way of distinction. These were composed mainly of the younger brothers and relatives of the original companies. The officers of these companies have been from the first, and still are, we are informed, "of the best blood of Mobile."

It is passing strange, therefore, that their protest against the cowardly proceedings of their colonel had not amounted to open mutiny, seeing, as they have done, the serious blow thereby aimed at their beautiful and beloved city.

Since the above was in type we have received a communication from a detailed member of the 21st, of which we give, by way of correction, a summary. From this, it will be seen that we were misinformed as to some few of the statements made above.

Colonel Anderson, our informant says, was Major of the 18th Alabama after the battle of Shiloh, in which he participated as a staff officer, and acquitted himself with credit. He was afterwards made Colonel of the 21st. He thinks that there was only one company of the 21st at Fort Gaines at the time of its surrender, a portion being at Fort Powell, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, another detachment at Fort Morgan, while the remainder were guarding the salt works. Colonel Anderson is a native and resident of Alabama.

Surrender of Fort Gaines.

There is a distasteful feature in the news published from Mobile this morning—the surrender of Fort Gaines and the destruction of Fort Powell. Although both these forts are of but accessory importance in the defenses proper of Mobile, still the circumstances under which Fort Gaines is reported to have surrendered are of a nature well calculated to excite suspicion and indignation.

We confess that there is a hiatus in the report—one which, in our view, is of all importance—namely, the withdrawal of General Page from the fort at a moment when evidence of treachery on the part of the commander seemed to be unmistakable. How is it that with the ambiguous position in which Colonel Anderson had placed himself by holding communication with the enemy, without the authority or consent of his superior commander, how is it, we ask, that the commander, upon repairing to the fort and ascertaining the facts, did not remain in the fort until he had acquired the certainty of the treachery which at that time was so apparent that he found it necessary at once to relieve Colonel Anderson?

On the other hand, if he did relieve Colonel Anderson from the command of the fort, it is clear that some one else must have been placed in command. If so, how shall we explain the conduct of that officer, who, being directed to command Colonel Anderson not to surrender the fort, allows the surrender? So much is not stated in the telegram; still we are obliged to infer as much; for the instant that General Page had relieved Colonel Anderson, and had himself left the fort, it became necessary that some one should be in command, and that he did leave some one in command there can be no reasonable doubt.

This surrender exemplifies, in our opinion, treachery, or, at least, strong evidence of treachery, cowardice, or imbecility. The act of the officer who surrendered to the enemy, or to Anderson himself, after he had been instructed to direct Anderson not to surrender, is possibly to be attributed to ignorance of his duties.

To turn now to the question which the fall of the fort involves. Apart from the humiliating attending circumstances, not to mention the loss of many guns of heavy calibre, six hundred men, and a large quantity of supplies, there is very little in the act of the surrender itself which is calculated to give alarm as to the eventual safety of Mobile. The fall of the outer forts is tantamount to a capture of our outposts, nothing more.

The struggle for the possession of the city itself will seriously begin only when the enemy's fleet has reached our lines of obstructions and water batteries. Until then, even with Fort Gaines in their possession, and Fort Powell rashly, perhaps timidly, destroyed, we need have no more fear for the safety of Mobile than the capture of Fort Pulaski excited for that of Savannah. In a few days, however, the situation of Mobile will be better defined, and then we may be enabled to speak more advisedly.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Our regular informant, who visits our lines in front of Petersburg daily, in prosecuting the duties of his position, says that yesterday all was again quiet. Although he conversed with many of our men and officers in reference to the explosion noticed by us in yesterday's issue, he was unable to gather anything additional. It therefore still remains among the unexplained mysteries of the war. The editor of the *Express*, the evening before, was equally unsuccessful in his efforts to unravel it.

After taking a long walk along our lines in quest of an explanation, he says the explosion, as near as could be judged by those who heard and saw it, occurred some distance in the rear of the Yankee lines, rather to the left of Battery No. 5, and to the right of Battery No. 3, on or near the City Point road. It is represented to have been terrific in its proportions, as the volume of smoke was immense, and ascended to a great height, the flash very brilliant, and the shock great. The cause of the explosion is, of course, unexplained, and it can only be conjectured whether it was intentional or not. The reports continued for several seconds.

In addition to the explanations of the explosion which we have already given, the *Express* says that some think that Grant was blowing up his inner fortifications preparatory to leaving. We don't believe it, because it is not probable. Now, who knows, on the other hand, but that Ulysses has been taking powder in his whisky to make himself warlike, and having thoughtlessly taken into his over-charged stomach a quantity of Cayenne pepper as a condiment, has accidentally exploded. Strange things are recorded in very good books.

The *Express* learns that the Court of Inquiry to investigate the causes of the late disaster to the Yankee arms in front of Petersburg has been convened, and is in session at City Point. Major-General Hancock is President of the Court. Of course somebody will be made the scapegoat. Will it be Burnside?

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, some activity seemed to prevail on the centre. Picket firing increased to a much heavier degree than usual, and a very lively shelling was in progress for the space of an hour. Towards dark, however, everything became quiet.

AN APPROPRIATE INSCRIPTION.

A curious correspondent wishes to know if the Yankee regiments which fled to the rear after the recent "disastrous failure" near Petersburg will have "*Mine Run*" inscribed upon their banners, as did those regiments which crossed the Rapidan one day last fall, marched to Mine Run, got whipped, and returned to the north side of the river as soon as possible.

FROM CHARLESTON.

We have news from Charleston to the three hundred and ninety-fourth day of the shelling. There is nothing new or interesting, however. They are still battering away at defiant Sumter, the unparalleled defense of which will stand in history in contrast with the cowardly surrender of Fort Gaines, as the unpurchasable patriotism of Joseph Reed now does with the damning treachery of Benedict Arnold.

The *Courier* says that during the twenty-four hours ending Friday night, three hundred and thirty-six shots were fired at Fort Sumter, fifty-seven at the city, and thirty-nine from Battery Gregg, at Sullivan's Island.

The gunboat *Pawnee* left Stono, and came inside the bar on Friday afternoon, and anchored near the flag-ship. No other change.

The good people of Carolina are sending melons, fruits, and vegetables to the gallant defenders of Fort Sumter and the hospitals of the city. Let our people continue to imitate their example, and send our sick and wounded in the Richmond hospitals bountiful supplies of these healthy and necessary articles of food.

The Yankees around Charleston failed to observe the Fourth as a day of humiliation and prayer, as ordered by the edict of Lincoln. Like "Macbeth," their hands and consciences are so stained with blood, that prayers or even an amen ought not be said by them.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN WHERE GRANT IS MINING.

A friend furnishes us the following plan by which the underground operations of Ulysses can be at any time ascertained. He says:—

"Drive an iron gun-rod into the ground near where it is supposed a mine is being made till it is firm in the ground. Take it between the teeth and close the lips tight around the rod; then close both ears with the forefingers and listen. You can hear a great distance under ground in this way."

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

Fort Morgan, distant thirty miles below the city, commands the main channel from the Gulf to Mobile bay. It is situated on Mobile Point, towards Pensacola, and on the mainland. Captain Richard L. Page, C. S. Navy—temporarily a Brigadier-General in our army—is in command. He is an admirable officer. The fort is bomb-proof, casemated with stone, and well supplied with food, heavy artillery, and munitions of war.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle*, which has a very interesting article on the subject, states that it was planned by the celebrated Engineer Barnard, Aid-de-Camp to Napoleon, and after the restoration Secretary of War.

Fort Powell, which was blown up by us, was constructed by Lieutenant William Lewellyn Powell, of Alexandria, who died while in command of the post. The obstructions between the point which the Yankee fleet have already reached, are regarded by many as impassable, for reasons not prudent to publish.

We shall hope for the best until other news reaches us. In the meanwhile, we await its receipt with the deepest solicitude. If Mobile falls, we feel that its final defense will the bloodiest and most heroic of the war. The treachery or imbecility of Anderson will make Spartans of every one of its defenders, from Dabney Maury to the humblest drummer boy.

HOW GENERAL HOOD ADDS TO HIS ARMY.

Not content with ordering to the front all the able-bodied men detailed in the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and other Departments of Atlanta, General Hood and Staff visited all the hospitals, in search of what the soldiers termed "rats," and the result of his strict inspection was a return of fifteen hundred men to the army of the West.

AN INQUEST.

As we anticipated, the Yankees are holding a grand inquest, in the form of a Court of Inquiry, of which Major-General Hancock is President, over the collapsed mine, by which Petersburg was to have been taken. This court is to determine who shall be the sacrificial victim. Meantime, it would seem that the illustrious Grant was not the projector of this mining device, but one Colonel Pleasants, whose idea it was. Grant was only the sponsor.

Pleasants was a civil and mining engineer before the war, and commanded a regiment composed, in the main, of coal miners from Pennsylvania—that is, men specially trained for the successful execution of such a work, and the feature of the failure most discouraging to be non-combatant North, and not without influence on their hired foreign-born soldiery. We predict that Burnside will prove to be the delinquent. He is condemned in advance, evidently. The finger of the press points with a sure indication at him. He has been for a long time as fond of chattering in public as a frisky magpie, and in this way laid bare to the popular gaze the actual shallowness and spurious character of his brain. He will in a short space of time take his place on the shelf with McClellan, the two Porters, Buell, Stone, Shields, and others—the one whose removal from command, however, will do us the most good.

FOURTH EDITION.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

GUERILLA AFFAIR AT FALL'S CHURCH.

NEW MOVEMENT NEAR RICHMOND.

Attack on the Dutch Gap Works

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1·30 P. M.

The *Star* says:—Captain Fleming, with sixty men of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was out on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax station last Thursday by a body of Mosby's guerillas, and Captain Fleming and eight of his men were killed and most of the others taken prisoners. Captain Fleming's body was found near the road and taken to Falls Church and buried.

On Sunday morning several Rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schneider and at Annandale. They fired on our pickets from several directions. Sergeant Linnan, of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert on the hills and railways, and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket shooting assassins and marauding highwayman.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, Captain Blakeman, which arrived from City Point yesterday, reported that on Saturday before she left, heavy firing was heard from up the river, and it was supposed that our gunboats were engaging a Rebel battery at Dutch gap.

The *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, which arrived this morning with the mails, reports that on Saturday afternoon a body of our troops embarked on transports at City Point, and moved up the river during the night, and it was reported that, under cover of the fire of the gunboats, had effected a landing near Dutch Gap.

The object of the movement is stated to be the dislodgment of a considerable force of the enemy who had entrenched themselves on the river, and possibly also as a reconnoissance to ascertain what troops Lee has before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcements to Early. Heavy firing was going on when the *Vanderbilt* left, both cannonading and musketry.

General Burnside and staff came down on the *Vanderbilt*, and landed at Fortress Monroe, from whence he was to take passage on the *Rhode Island*.

William A. Jones and J. Paul Jones, of the firm of J. P. Jones & Co., late sutlers in the 16th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who have been found guilty by special Court Martial of unlawfully obtaining and appropriating Government property, and have been sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned until said fine was paid, were sent this afternoon to Fort Delaware, where they will remain one year unless the fine is paid before the expiration of that time.

Mrs. William Key Howard, arrested some months since for a violation of the laws and customs of war, and sentenced by court-martial to hard labor for the remainder of the war for the benefit of Union soldiers, has had her sentence commuted to transportation beyond the Federal lines, and she will be sent, under suitable escort, to Fortress Monroe.

Death of Rev. Dr. A. Winslow.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 15.—Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, of New York, died at Williston, Vt., on Saturday night. His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning.

Firing at Sea.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The ship *Stratford* has arrived here from Liverpool, and reports that on Saturday last, in latitude 40·40, longitude 72, she heard heavy guns to the west and northwest at intervals, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

From Newbern.

NEW YORK, August 15. — Arrived steamer *Dudley Buck*, from Newbern, N. C., on the 12th instant. She brings no news.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Flour is firm; sales of 14,200 bbls. at $9·10@10·10 for State; $11·35@12 for Ohio, and $11·75@14 for Southern. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn declined 1c. with no sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $40·75@41 for Mess. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1·76, while holders ask an advance of 2c.

Receipts of Flour, 20,000 barrels; Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Cumberland preferred, 61½; Illinois Central Railroad, 130; Michigan Southern, 92½; Pennsylvania Coal, 110; Reading, 137; Hudson River, 145; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie, 112½; One-Year Certificates, 94½; Five-twenty Coupons, 109¾; Registered 6s, 106¾; Gold, 256.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Flour steady. Wheat active and firm. Corn steady and tending upward. Sales of 5000 bushels white at $1·80@1·82. Whisky firm at $1·80@1·81. Groceries quiet.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

UNION REPORTS FROM MOBILE.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

HOW THE "TENNESSEE" WAS TAKEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PASSING THE FORTS—LINE OF BATTLE.

OFF MOBILE, August 5.—Admiral Farragut has again fought and won. Mobile bay is ours. About 8 o'clock this morning the attack commenced, the iron-clads *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Winnebago*, and *Chickasaw* leading, closely followed by the wooden vessels *Hartford*, *Monongahela*, *Tennessee*, *Metacomet*, *Oneida*, *Itasca*, &c., eighteen in all, lashed two and two, in the same manner as when the Port Hudson batteries were passed. The *Brooklyn* was the first following the monitors and the *Hartford* (flag-ship) second. The *Richmond*, *Lackawanna*, *Ossipee*, *Monongahela*, *Oneida*, *Galena*, *Port Royal*, *Metacomet*, *Octorara*, *Seminole*, and *Itasca* followed.

When the fleet was fairly under way the line headed directly for Fort Morgan, the enemy opening a terrific fire from Forts Morgan and Gaines, and assisted by the guns from the Rebel ram *Tennessee* and four other vessels at the entrance of the bay.

Our only reply to the enemy from this range was the sending of a few shells from one hundred-pounder Parrotts, stationed at the bows of the vessels; but when the fleet arrived at within a biscuit throw of Fort Morgan every vessel was ready with her broadside, and as the fleet passed they opened a terrific fire, the cannon rattling in volleys similar to an infantry fire of musketry, driving the gunners from their guns and silencing both fort and water battery.

ENGAGING THE REBEL RAM—LOSS OF THE "TECUMSEH."

As soon as the bay was reached the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, gunboat *Selma*, and three others attacked the fleet, and almost before the first gun was fired in the action with them the monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo, which fairly blew her, or rather lifted her, out of the water, when she descended and disappeared. Nearly all on board were lost, but eight or ten escaping. They were picked up by a boat from the *Metacomet* while the fight was going on. The fighting was terrific for a time; but it was soon evident that we had the best of the action, though the smoke rendered the engagement very indistinct.

As the *Tennessee* and other Rebel vessels were engaging the fleet several of the smaller vessels passed them, when the *Tennessee* would attempt to run them down. The *Oneida* was cut to the water's edge by her formidable ram, and to prevent her sinking she was run into shoal water. The vessel also received a shot in her boiler.

The Rebel gunboat *Selma* attempted to leave the fleet quietly and steam to Mobile, but the *Metacomet* discovered the movement and hastened after her. When the former saw that escape was impossible, she surrendered to Captain Jarrett, of the *Metacomet*. The Rebel vessel had lost fearfully in killed and wounded, and when her decks were reached, the dead and dying lay around, while her scuppers ran with blood. Her commander, Lieutenant Comstock, formerly of the United States Navy, was lying across the breech of a gun, with his bowels torn out. He was evidently in the act of sighting the piece when shot.

The engagement with the enemy's fleet took place on the west side of Mobile bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of range of the guns of Fort Morgan.

The *Tennessee* boldly steamed in the direction of our fleet, as if for the purpose of running down and destroying the wooden vessels, without paying attention to the monitors, except to keep out of their way; but they persevered in following her and cutting her off, when her whole attention was forced to be directed to them.

The fighting did not last long between them, however, for the flag-ship and the *Monongahela* steamed in the direction of the *Tennessee*, the *Monongahela* striking her amidships with her terrible prow, causing the huge Rebel monster to reel like a drunken man.

The *Hartford* then grappled the *Tennessee*, but further bloodshed was saved by the latter hoisting the white flag from the pilot-house.

Captain Pierre Giraud led the party who boarded the ram, and the Rebel Admiral Buchanan delivered up his sword to him.

The same horrible slaughter was observable all around as on the *Selma*, and Admiral Buchanan had a leg shot off during the action. His life is dispaired of.

Captain Giraud, the former commander of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, now commands the captured ram of that name.

The *Tennessee* is reported to have surrendered on account of the demoralization of her crew.

Our loss in this action is about two hundred and fifty, including nearly one hundred who perished on the *Tecumseh*.

We have captured nearly three hundred prisoners.

A portion of our fleet are operating on Fort Gains.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

GEN. BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

Gen. Wilcox in Command of His Corps.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 14, 7 A. M.—General Burnside was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening—his division officers and a number of friends being present to bid him farewell.

General Wilcox is temporarily in command of the 9th Army Corps.

It was reported last week that the enemy were moving towards our left with the intention of making a flank attack early this morning, but as there has been no demonstration up to this hour the report is believed to be unfounded. Ample preparation is, however, made to meet them, should they attempt such a movement.

Everything at headquarters is perfectly quiet.

Considerable firing has been kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and right.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James river, which lasted for about two hours.

It is reported to have been an attack by some Rebel rams on a working party of General Butler, who were cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James river.

A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalrymen, with all their accoutrements.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ARRIVAL OF 415 EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE RETURNING HOME.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—The flag-of-truce steamer *New York*, from Aiken's Landing, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning, with four hundred and fifteen exchanged prisoners, including eleven officers.

Major-General Burnside and staff arrived here this morning and took breakfast at the Eutaw House. He is going to Rhode Island.

Depredations of Pirate "Tallahassee."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 15.—The brig *Billow*, of Salem, with lumber, was fallen in with by the gunboat *Grand Gulf*, dismasted and abandoned. She had apparently been boarded by the *Tallahassee*.

The *Grand Gulf* took her in tow, and afterwards gave her to the revenue cutter *Miami*, which towed her to Newport last night. The *Grand Gulf* proceeded in search of the pirate.

The Blockade of Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Official intelligence having been received at this Department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

A Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 15.—A break is reported in the Erie Canal, three miles this side of Schenectady, which it will take three days to repair.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 78. Noon, 89. One P. M., 89. Wind, E. by N.

PICKING POCKETS.—This morning, Adolph Becker was before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of picking the pockets of a soldier named Henry O'Neil of $62. It seems the two men met and got drinking together. A carriage ride was proposed, and O'Neil soon became stupefied with rum. At Twenty-first and Ridge avenue, Becker rifled his pockets and jumped from the carriage and made off. He was observed to rifle his companion's pockets, and was pursued and captured. The money was found in his possession. At the hearing this morning, Becker charged the soldier with robbing him. The soldier felt his pockets, and there found Becker's pocket-book, the latter having no doubt placed it there himself. He was held to answer at Court.

BANK ROBBERY.—We are informed by the *American Bank Note Reporter* that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Milford, Delaware, was robbed last night of everything in the bank. A telegraphic despatch is this moment received by the Bank of North American, Drexel & Co., and Ferree & Co., to refuse payment of all notes until further orders.

DROWNED.—A young man named Frank Hoover was drowned on Saturday, having been swept overboard by a tow-line attached to a schooner. Six young men were in the boat at the time, four of whom got overboard, and all were rescued except Hoover.

WHO IS THE OWNER?—Within the past few months several merchant vessels have arrived at this port, having on board cotton picked up at sea, supposed to have been thrown overboard from blockade-runners when chased by Government ships. Two of these were the barques *William Vanneman* and *Ada Carter*, and the cotton was sold soon after the arrival of the vessels, bringing altogether about $32,000. Proceedings have been commenced by the United States District Attorney against the parties interested in this cotton to recover it or the proceeds of the sales for the United States, on the ground that it belonged to the enemies of the Government, and was a lawful prize to it. The matter is to be heard before Judge Cadwalader.

SUBSTITUTES.—The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee have been compelled to suspend their operations in the way of procuring substitutes for citizens upon the payment of four hundred dollars, the large bounty given by City Councils and the Wards combined rendering it impossible to enter into competition with the authorities. Those who have paid four hundred dollars to the Committee, and for whom no substitutes have been procured, have been invited to call and have their money returned.

ATTEMPT TO DESERT.—The 5 A. M. train, which left this city yesterday morning for Washington, had on board a number of substitutes under guard. The train was moving along at a rapid speed, and when near the Gray's Ferry Arsenal two of the substitutes jumped off. One of them was fired at by the guard and wounded. The other was captured some distance from the railway by the Arsenal guards. The wounded man was taken to the South street Hospital, and the other is now secured in the Arsenal.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—This veteran regiment are expected to return home on the 24th instant, and the firemen will hold a convention at the hall of the Delaware Fire Company on Wednesday, to make arrangements to give them a grand reception on their return home.

COLONEL LECHLER'S PHILADELPHIA GUARD.—We refer the reader to our advertising columns for a reply by Colonel Lechler to an allegation made against him by a contemporary that he was obtaining recruits in Philadelphia and depriving the city of the benefit by having them credited to other counties. The Colonel satisfactorily answers the allegation.

THE DRAFT IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—A mass meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward will be held to-night, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth street, below Green, for the purpose of collecting money to avoid the draft. A full attendance of citizens will doubtless be present.

FIRE.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, a fire occurred at the northwest corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. The fire occurred in the fourth story of Forepaugh's tannery, occupied by H. N. Brunner, manufacturer of woolen cloth. The damage was not heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, August 15. }

There is a better feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Government securities are in fair demand, with sales of 5-20s at 108¾@108⅞, which is a slight decline; 7-30s at 109, which is an advance; 6s of 1881 at 106¾@107¼, which is also an advance.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing, but the market is firm, with sales of Camden and Amboy at 170; Catawissa preferred, 40; Philadelphia and Erie, 35½; Norristown Railroad, 66; Minehill, 62¼@62½; and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, at 101¾; we quote Pennsylvania Railroad at 73¾@74; and Reading at 68⅜@68⅝; old City 6s are selling at 104½.

Bank shares continue firm; but there is very little doing. 160 was bid for North America, 133 for Philadelphia, 59½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', and 56 for Commercial.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull at about former rates. 72½ was bid for Second and Third, 30 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 60 for Chesnut and Walnut, 24 for Arch, and 50 for Race and Vine bonds.

There is more activity in Oil stocks, and producing shares have advanced, with sales of Densmore at 10 and Mineral Oil at 2½.

There is very little demand for money, and the market is dull. Capital is plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at from 7 to 8 per cent.

In Gold there is very little doing and the market is dull, opening at 255, advanced and sold at 256 at 11 o'clock, 256¼ at 12, and 256½ at 12½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 15.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh McIlhenny	7	200 sh McClintock..b5	5⅛
700 sh do	7¼	100 sh do	5⅜
100 sh Dinsmore	9¼	500 sh do	5¼
100 sh do	9½	200 sh do	5⅜
100 sh do	9¾	100 sh Reading R. R. c	68⅜
210 sh do..b5	9⅝	100 sh Gr. Mount	5⅝
150 sh do	9½	100 sh do	5⅝
900 sh Union Pet	2¾	100 sh do..b5	5⅜
1650 sh do	3		

FIRST BOARD.

$2200 U. S. 6s, '81	106¾	10 sh Wyoming Cnl.	88
$1000 do	106⅞	1 sh do	89
$2000 do	107	1 sh Norristown R.	66
$5000 do	107¼	10 sh Minehill	62¼
$200 U. S. 5-20s	108¾	25 sh do	62½
$1500 do	108⅞	70 sh Louisville Bk c.	118⅝
$5000 City 6s, over 70	104½	100 sh Susq. Canal	21¾
$100 U. S. 5-20s reg.	108	100 sh do..b45	21¾
$300 City 6s R.	104	200 sh Mineral Oil	2½
$1000 N. Pa. R. 6s	101¾	4 sh Lehigh C & N.	81¼
$200 U. S. 7-30s, Feb.	109	48 sh do	81
900 sh Cata. pf. ..b5	40	100 sh Grn Mount..b30	5⅜
200 sh Big Mount..b5	8	7 sh Cam & Am.	170
200 sh do	8	200 sh Densmore Oil	10
80 sh Phil. & Erie..c	35½		

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	107¼	bid	107⅛	sales
Rock Island Railroad	—	bid	113¾	sales
Reading Railroad	68 1-16		68¼	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	—	bid	129½	sales
Galena	—	bid	87¾	sales
New York Central Railroad	131	bid	130¾	sales
Erie Railroad	112⅝	bid	112¾	sales
Harlem Railroad	132½	bid	132¾	sales
Gold	256⅛	bid	—	sales
United States 5-20s	109	bid	109	sales
Market	Dull.		Steady.	

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government Securities, &c., to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	109½	110
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	94½	95¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	93	94
Gold	252	255
5-20 Bonds	108⅝	109⅛

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Fulton Coal	8¼	8¾	McClintock Oil	5½	5⅝
Bl. Mountain Coal	7½	7¾	Mineral Oil	—	2⅝
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	20¼	20½	Keystone Oil	1½	2½
Green Mt. Coal	5	5½	Venango Oil	½	1
N. Carbondale	2½	2¾	Union Oil	—	3
New Creek	1	1¼	Seneca Oil	—	2
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Organic Oil	11-16	1¼
Clinton Coal	—	1	Franklin Oil	—	2
American Kaolin	2½	3	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¼	2
Penn Mining	—	9½	Irving Oil	¾	6
Girard Mining	—	—	Pope Farm Oil	—	1¼
Etna Mining	10	14	Butler Coal	18	21
Phila. and Boston	—	3	Keystone Zinc	2¼	2¾
Mandan Mining	—	5	Dinsmore	—	10
Marquette Mining	—	5	Dalzell Oil	7½	7¾
Connecticut	¾	1	McIlhenny	—	7¾
Alaace Iron	1	2	Roberts Oil	—	4
Oil Creek	6	7	Excelsior Oil	—	1 1-16
Maple Shade Oil	14¼	15	Noble & Delamater	14½	15

—The customs Gold revenues at New York, specifically pledged to the payment of the interest on the funded and fundable gold-bearing public debt of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 13th of August, amount to....$48,219,251
Against same time 1863........................ 31,730,703

Increase at New York alone......$16,488,548

—The Boston *Post* says:—"Money continues in good supply at the banks and in the open market. Commercial paper is scarce in the street. There is an increased demand for certificates of indebtedness of long and short maturities. The call for Government securities is without abatement, and if anything, is on the increase. Gold and exchange are feverish and unsettled."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The past week has been one of unbroken monotony in Wall street. The watering places have proved more attractive than the Stock Exchange to the majority of speculators, and, notwithstanding the cheapness and abundance of money, speculation has languished, not only in stocks, but in produce and every department of commerce. Gold has been sustained under an almost unprecedentedly light demand at from 255½ to 260¼, closing on Saturday at 255. The shipments for the week amounted to only $841,883, and under the increasing foreign demand for national securities this diminution of the usual outgo of specie is likely to continue, and it promises to more than neutralize the effect of the steady inflation of the currency on the premium on gold for the next month or two."

—The subscriptions for the week, at First National Bank, to the new 7-30 Loan, were $550,000. We learn from Washington that the notes will be issued in a few days.

—The following table compares the export of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 13, and since January 1, 1864, with the corresponding period in the thirteen years since 1852:—

1864	$31,360,240	1857	$31,827,007
1863	27,541,141	1856	22,638,316
1862	39,192,856	1855	20,864,791
1861	3,262,558	1854	22,281,889
1860	33,072,512	1853	13,418,533
1859	47,495,512	1852	16,755,072
1858	17,661,220		

—The contract for the construction of a railroad from Bay City, Michigan, to East Saginaw, has been given out, and the work will be immediately commenced.

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company have given notice that they have assumed the management of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad.

—The following are the approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the 1st week of August, 1864:—

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$8,441 42	$3,736 81
Freight	8,963 16	4,751 00
Mail, express, and telegraph	1,125 58	875 00
Total	$18,530 16	$9,362 81
Total for the Fiscal Year commencing 1st Jan.	$565,466 64	$330,923 91

—The comparative earnings of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad for the month of July were as follows:—

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$25,450	$33,110
Freight	22,541	36,153
Miscellaneous	1,618	2,038
Total	$49,608	$71,301
Increase		21,693

—The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, including the eastern division of the La Crosse Railroad, substantially owned by the former company, for

July, 1864, were	$138,307 00
July, 1863	105,397 00
Increase	$32,910 00
From Jan. 1, 1864, to Aug. 1, 1864	1,108,279 00
From Jan. 1, 1863, to Aug. 1, 1863	787,166 00
Increase	$321,113 00

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, August 15.—The stock of Cotton is exceedingly low, and it is held with more firmness. Sales at $1·74@1·78 ℔ lb., the latter for strict middling.

Quercitron Bark is in demand at $51 ℔ ton, and it is very scarce. There is but little Cloverseed here, and it ranges from $13·50 up to $16 ℔ 64 lbs. for first and second hands. Timothy seed is held at $5 ℔ bushel, and Flaxseed at $3·60@3·65.

The Flour Market continues very firm, but there are but few buyers; for export there were but a few hundred bbls. taken at $10·50 ℔ bbl. for extra, and $11@12 for extra family. To the trade the sales are only in a small way at $9·25@9·50 for superfine, up to $12@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and would bring $9·25@9·50 ℔ bbl. No transactions in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is very dull, and but little here to operate in; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania red, part at $2·55, and part on private terms; 2000 bushels red at $2·60@2·65; Southern do. at $2·65; white ranges from $2·75 to $2·90. Rye is scarce and inquired after at $1·80@1·85. There is but little demand for Corn, with sales of about 1000 bushels yellow at $1·67; and 1500 bushels white at $1·64@1·66. Oats are steady at 90c. for new, and 92@95c. for old. Barley Malt ranges from $2·10 to $2·30.

Whisky is firm; sales of 100 bbls. at $1·78 for Ohio, and $1·76 for second-hand packages.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, August 15.—Beef Cattle are in limited demand, and the market continues dull, at about former rates; about 1800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at prices ranging from 16@16½c. for extra, 14@15½c. for fair to good, and 10@13c ℔ lb. for common, according to quality; about 150 head sold to go to Baltimore, at 7@8c. ℔ lb. gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

70 Martin Fuller & Co., western, 14@16.
40 Gust. Shamberg, western, 10@14.
65 P. Hathaway, western, 14@16.
40 Ullman & Co., Chester county, 14@15.
42 J. McClese, Chester co. and western, 12@14.
53 O. Smith, western, 10@15½.
154 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 13@16½.
14 D. Branson, Chester county, 10@14.
100 P. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16.
70 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 13@14.
40 J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15.
65 James McFillen, western, 13@16.

Sheep.—There is more activity in the market, at about former rates; 6000 head arrived, and sold this week at prices ranging from 5 up to 7½ cents ℔ lb. gross, according to quality.

Cows.—About 150 head arrived and sold this week at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $30@40 for Springers, and $35 up to $65 per head for Cow and Calf, as to quality; old lean Cows are selling at from $18@20 per head.

Hogs continue firm at full prices; 1355 head arrived and sold this week at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $15·50 up to $16·50 per 100 lbs. net, according to quality.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Meta, Pierce, Baltimore, Baugh & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

U. S. transport steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 677 sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Medical Director.

Barque Mohawk (Br.), Chatfield, from Sydney, C. B., via Bermuda, 9 days, with coal to Northern Liberties Gas Co.

Brig Despatch (Br.), Grezier, 20 days from Glace Bay, C. B., with coal to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr John Randolph, Martin, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Baugh & Co.

Schr Francis Collin, Wass, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Leesburg, Blake, 9 days from Gardiner, with ice to captain.

Schr S. L. Stevens, Whitmore, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Smith, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Chance, Hopkins, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Mason 5 days from City Point, in ballast to captain.

Schr Trade Wind, Smith, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. H. Daley, Sanders, from New York, via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Schr Two Brothers, West, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Sarah Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1864.

HOLDERS of the
OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,
Who subscribed for
CONVERSION INTO THE
"LONG LOAN,"
on leaving them at
THIS OFFICE,
can have the New Certificates the
NEXT DAY.

TWELFTH WARD—DRAFT OR NO Draft! Only 113 men required to fill the Quota of the Ward.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Citizens of the Ward will be held at the M. E. Church, FIFTH Street, below Green, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, to collect Funds. Let there be a great attendance, and especially of all enrolled men, and our object is accomplished. Remember, no time is to be lost.

CHAS. M. WAGNER, President.
THOS. H. CONNELL, Secretary.
L. R. ENGLES, Treasurer.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 485—August 15, 1864.
78, 40, 44, 70, 35, 39, 57, 43, 49, 68, 2, 42, 60.
EXTRA CLASS 487—August 15, 1864.
38, 68, 41, 23, 17, 24, 53, 72, 90, 47, 26, 69.
Circulars sent by addressing
[illegible] Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MILITIA LAW.

The action of the Legislature now sitting in extra session under the recent call of the Governor, is positively an insult to the people of the State. They were convened to meet a special emergency—an emergency of the most urgent character; and it was universally expected, as well as desired, that their whole time and attention would be given to the vital business of reorganizing the militia for the defense of our border against invasion. This was all they were convoked to do, and they were earnestly solicited to act with the utmost possible expedition. They did not need, however, to be advised by the Executive of the pressing character of the exigency.

They have had opportunity enough to make themselves aware of the sadly exposed condition of the Commonwealth, and the extreme necessity for putting it promptly in a state of preparation against any future attempt of the Rebels to cross our boundary line, and lay waste the fields, and burn the villages, and carry off the property of the people.

There surely never was before an occasion demanding more direct, vigorous, and efficient action of a Legislature; and yet the men whose high and solemn duty it is to supply the legislation now required appear to be as insensible of, or as indifferent to the matter as if they were a body of ignoramuses, incapable of the office they were elected to fill, or a company of foreigners, having no lot or part in the honor and welfare of Pennsylvania. Nay, more than that. Their present conduct is worthy only of actual allies of the Rebellion, since it could hardly have been more trifling and dilatory if they were particularly engaged to leave the portals of the State open to hostile incursions by the vandal marauders of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Instead of confining themselves to the work of devising a satisfactory Militia law, that seems thus far to have occupied but a small part of their attention. All sorts of bills on all sorts of subjects have been introduced, and the Speaker's table is likely to be crowded with a mass of matters which should not be considered at all at this session, and which it would require several weeks to dispose of.

It appears, moreover, that nobody has yet prepared a scheme for organizing the militia of Pennsylvania, and it is seriously doubted at Harrisburg whether the Committee on Military Affairs is competent to perform the work satisfactorily. Thus, much precious time will be lost before the Legislature can even get the question put before them in such form and order as to be acted upon; and after a bill shall be reported, weeks may be consumed in discussing its provisions and putting it in such form as will unite in its favor a majority of the members of both Houses.

In short, the manner in which the duty of providing for the defense of the State has been neglected is most discreditable, and we must confess that the prospect of soon securing any proper legislation on the subject appears, just now, to be sufficiently discouraging.

THE GRAPE CULTURE IN AMERICA.

It is often a subject of remark that Americans, as a general rule, are very hard drinkers. Not only do they consume and enormous quantity of liquors of various kinds, but the beverages in which they indulge are of the most stimulating and fiery description. This characteristic is attributable to several causes. In the first place, your Yankee is a nervous, go-ahead sort of an individual. He has a destiny to fulfil, which is to make himself a millionaire and place his country in the van of all creation. He has a wilderness before him, which a few years ago was vocal with the cry of the panther and wild whoop of the savage. He has to drive these aborigines towards the setting sun, cut down trees, build villages, towns, cities, bridge streams, and bore through mountains; in short, to establish civilization in the wilds of the Western World, and roll the car of progress unceasingly onwards.

With such herculean labors to be performed, Jonathan has no time to waste in idleness. The phlegmatic German, whose country has reached the acme of development, and may be said to be fenced in, can sip his Rhenish or his beer, smoke his meerschaum, and gaze listlessly through the cloud that envelops his stolid countenance, at the gilding Rhine and the old baronial castles that line its banks. He has no wish to disturb the revels of the demons of the Hartz mountains, by driving a lightning express train through their solitudes, or to convert the "Broad Stone of Honor" into a site for a humming, bustling, driving manufacturing town, that will turn out Colt's revolvers, wooden clocks, steam engines, and baby-jumpers at one and the same time.

He cannot understand that excitable, restless, galvanic spirit that animates his Yankee brethren; and neither understanding nor possessing it, does not feel the necessity for keeping his mental organization in a continual state of feverish activity. And so, as we said before, he sips his wine instead of gulping it, and smokes himself into a pleasant state of apathy with his odoriferous "rauch-tabak." But this is not the spirit which possesses the children of the "Model Republic."

Jonathan, when he finds that his steam is getting low, rushes headlong into a tavern, dashes down his salamander throat a glass of raw spirits, and then flies back to his work as if he were building a world and had forgotten to clinch an important nail. He is a hard drinker very often from necessity. His mental and physical organizations require strong artificial stimulation in order to restore the natural tone, which has been reduced by exhausting overwork of muscle and brain. He inflates himself as he does a balloon, that he may be able to keep up; and though he very often collapses, yet he has attained to a dizzy height, and feels satisfied that he has accomplished his destiny.

Another reason why Americans drink ardent spirits instead of wines is, that the latter cannot be obtained in this country at a cost sufficiently low to place them within the reach of the poorer classes. Brandy, whisky, and rum, adulterated until they are well nigh poisons, are sold at sixpence a glass, while wine commands a price which necessarily confines it to the tables of the rich.

If cheap wines were made in this country, as they are in Europe—if the workingman could afford his bottle of claret or Sauterne, as well as the merchant, it would, no doubt, have a happy effect in producing a reform in this matter. Pure wines, taken in moderation, are not only innoxious, but positively beneficial. They recruit the exhausted energies, while they cheer without inebriating. It is only when drank in immoderate quantities that they are productive of bad effects; and in this respect they do not differ from our food, or, in fact, any pleasure in which we indulge.

As regards the assertion often made, that our foreign population is less addicted to drunkenness than Americans themselves, we must be permitted to express a doubt. On some temperaments ardent spirits have a more immediate and violent effect than on others; and the phlegmatic German may be able to swallow with impunity an amount of lager beer, and the like, that would render a Yankee well nigh crazy. But that our Saxon friends never get intoxicated over their cups is an assertion that those who have mingled with them in their convivial parties will, we think, feel inclined to discredit. We trust, however, that we shall yet see the day when the culture of the grape will be an important branch of American industry. It would doubtless prove profitable to those engaged in it, and we may then witness a diminution of the vast quantity of poisonous compounds which are daily and hourly poured down the capacious throats of the great American people.

PROGRESS IN CHEMISTRY.

It is a fortunate matter that things will not be judged in the next world by their labels as they are here. It seems that almost all articles of food which we consume, excepting refined sugar and salt, are most grievously adulterated, and then sold as articles of unquestioned purity. This sin of adulteration lies at almost everybody's door. Gypsum finds its way into flour, and a dab of red paint, costing two cents, adds a dollar to the value of the article per barrel, by converting third-rate brands into "Extra Genesee." Pure ground spices it is almost impossible to obtain. Wine, it is well known, is now manufactured without a single drop of grape-juice, and vinegar without any vegetable or saccharine matter. Pure mustard is very rarely seen, while essential and expressed oils of all descriptions, perfumes, and the like, when found genuine, are exceptions, and not the rule. In fact, the science of chemistry furnishes such aid in diminishing the value of elementary simples by the production of corresponding compounds, that it is questionable whether the advances made in practical science can compensate for their prostitution to fraud and deception. If such matters progress in future as they have done during the past ten or twelve years, not a single article of household consumption will be recognizable by old-fashioned people.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

This has been a remarkably quiet day. There is scarcely a rumor. The intense heat continues, and people are undergoing so severe a process of sweltering that they can think of nothing aside from trying to keep cool, or rather, to avoid melting totally away.

The murder by guerillas of Captain Thomas Dungan, of the revenue cutter *Reliance*, on Friday last, has caused deep sorrow among his relatives, and many friends in Baltimore. He was a gallant, noble officer, brave as Cæsar. A truer patriot could not be found. I knew him well for many years, and never knew a better man. He has done great service to his country and leaves a name that will be long remembered. I understand he was engaged to be married, and the wedding was to have taken place soon.

A good many Secessionists and Rebel sympathizers in this department, whose acts bring them under the ban of our military authorities, or, in other words, cause their arrest and punishment, are often found complaining bitterly at what they suppose the hard treatment incident to their cases. It would, perhaps, seem hard, were there not two sides to the question. These people forget that the very aid, and comfort, and countenance they gave those in rebellion may have been instrumental in laying Chambersburg in ashes, impoverishing thousands of people there, and rendering them houseless, penniless, and miserable.

Certain it is, if they took no actual part in such vandalism, they countenanced the cause (rebellion) in which those who did destroy the place were engaged. The very hands that applied the torch were strengthened by these sympathizers. Looking, therefore, at the question in this light, and also at the fact that thousands of pure patriots have been slain and maimed and made miserable in innumerable ways by this cruel war, first brought about by active sympathy with treason and traitors, we cannot see exactly why any very great wrong is done a Rebel sympathizer when he is overtaken by justice and punished.

Men who act right, who sustain and support their country, need not fear. Let all realize that it is wrong to encourage treason and rebellion against the Government, and they will not get into the difficulties incident to disloyalists.

Let it not be forgotten that the houseless, homeless, suffering, impoverished men and women and children of Chambersburg are this very day drinking the cup of bitterness to its very dregs, because of the terrible condition into which they have been plunged by Rebels who are sympathized with, boastfully too, by the very persons whose complaints are loudest of hard treatment, when arrested by the authorities for some act of disloyalty, tending to beget just such calamities or acts of vandalism as that of burning Chambersburg. Yes, hundreds of thousands have suffered and are now suffering, and destined still to suffer, from just such causes as have been begotten through aid and comfort and encouragement to those who perpetrate these outrages.

When, therefore, offenders are overtaken, let them reflect seriously and place at their own doors a full share of guilt. It may look like a trifling thing to flippantly say the South is right, that we sympathize with it, &c., and pity those struggling for its independence; but it is no small matter to contemplate the devastation and misery recently made manifest at Chambersburg. The wonder is there should be a living soul in the whole North—Pennsylvania particularly—who for a single moment can in any shape or form, even in the remotest degree, encourage the course of those at present in rebellion against our flag and Government.

I hear it stated that General Grant, whilst on a visit to Harper's Ferry a few days ago, in conversation with John Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said to him he might now, with perfect confidence, go on and repair his road permanently, as matters were in such a condition as to prevent it ever being disturbed again by the Rebels. The General spoke emphatically, and with a confidence of tone that could not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. The repairs accordingly are now being made. There is no ordinary degree of significance in this.

The three regiments of Ohio one hundred days men (National Guard), who have been here, go home in a day or two. The Military Commission which was composed of officers from these regiments has, of course, been dissolved. A new Commission is to be convened to-morrow or Tuesday, from officers of the Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) regiments now here. Messrs. Ristine and Samuel, of your city, continue, no doubt, as the phonographic reporters. They won for themselves great credit with the former Commissions. Major Este will, doubtless, be Judge Advocate.

—The citizens of New Haven, Connecticut, have resolved to devote $100,000 to obtaining recruits, and a town meeting will be called to vote the money.

—A "sea-serpent" has appeared in a pond in Webster, Massachusetts, where he was seen by two men the other day, who were too much frightened to ask him why he had taken to fresh water.

Playing with a Name.

Admiral Farragut's name is pronounced as if spelled *Farragood*, and the Chicago *Tribune* suggests that, in view of his unsurpassed victories, he should be known as the *very good* Admiral of the age. A correspondent, who has both wit and erudition, writes to that paper as follows upon the subject:—

Your pun on the name of Admiral Farragut is *very good* for a "layman" in etymology; but the true derivation is still more apropos to our admirable Admiral, and is evidently as follows:—*Farra* is a provincial form of the German verb *fahren*—*fara farra* or meaning "to move upon the water," or "*to sail*." *Gut*, of course, is pure German, and means *good*. So *Farragut* is equivalent to *one who moves well upon the water*, or *a good sailor*. It is easy to substantiate this derivation by other words and expressions in the German and its related dialects. Thus we have in German "Fähre"—"a ferry," and "Fährman"—"a ferryman," with the corresponding English words, as also "fare"—the money paid for passage in a boat—and *farran*, which Webster derives from the Greek *pharao*—*farra* to *flow*—applicable also to the track of a ship through the sea. In Icelandic, or Old Norse, also (the language of the Northern Sea Kings), *Far* means *a ship*.

Is it not sufficiently evident from all this that Farragut is the right name for our Northern Admiral, who by his brilliant naval exploits has always proved himself to be "the right man in the right place?"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry returned to this city on Saturday afternoon and quartered themselves at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. This regiment was raised in this city, with the exception of four companies, during the month of July, 1861, and when mustered into service numbered over twelve hundred men, rank and file, and during their term of service it has at various times received recruits to the number of four hundred, making a grand total of sixteen hundred men. Of the original number seventy-five are now veterans and still serving in the field, while those who have returned, with the above exception, are the only survivors of the hardships through which they have passed.

The regiment has participated in thirty pitched battles, and in over two hundred skirmishes, while the members have had the proud satisfaction of elevating to Generals two of its Colonels, namely, Generals W. W. AVERILL and MCINTOSH, who are now, and have been for some time, the most distinguished and brilliant officers in the cavalry service. They have always been attached to the Army of the Potomac, sharing alike its glories and its vicissitudes. It has rendered efficient service under each successive commander of the army, always eliciting the highest commendation in general orders for its gallantry.

The men comprising the command have never been the recipients of any bounty, with the exception of the usual one hundred dollars, at the expiration of term of service, and has probably cost the Government less to maintain than any regiment in the field, while few have more fully realized the expectations of its friends. The command now numbers but three hundred men, which has prevented, under existing orders, the promotions so well deserved by many of its officers and men. The regiment was ordered to this city preparatory to being mustered out.

The time of the regiment expired the 1st of July, but when the Rebels invaded our State they cheerfully consented to serve until the enemy were driven from our border. The officers with the command are as follows:—

E. S. Jones, Colonel Commanding; W. B. Heslip, Surgeon; S. P. Boyer, Quartermaster; S. W. Wagner, Commissary Sergeant; C. A. Vernone, Acting Adjutant; A. B. Wright, Captain; W. E. Miller, Captain; I. Lee Englebert, Captain; F. W. Wetherill, Captain; E. W. Hegle, Captain; I. D. Galloway, Captain; E. L. Cauffman, First Lieutenant; S. S. Green, First Lieutenant; A. Bradbury, First Lieutenant.

THE PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.—The city of Philadelphia has but three weeks from to-day in which to fill her quota under the late call for 500,000 men. From a careful estimate made it is ascertained that the city is deficient nearly 9000 men, and hence, in order to escape the draft to take place on the 5th of September next, enlistments for the next three weeks will have to progress at the rate of 3000 men per week, or 500 per day. This is a large number, and can only be raised by the most united and determined efforts on the part of our citizens. This number will also be materially reduced by the enlistments in the Rebel States, from which we have as yet received no benefit.

We have in the city of Philadelphia three regiments in the process of formation:—The Sixth Union League, Philadelphia Guard Regiment and Birney's Sharp-shooters. The first two are forming for one year, and the latter accepts recruits for either one, two or three years. These regiments should at once be filled, and no new ones allowed to be started. Recruiting for the sharp-shooters is not yet fully under way, Major MOORE, to whom is entrusted the duty of raising five companies, to be credited to Philadelphia, having only arrived in this city a few days since. He is busy perfecting his plans and making arrangements with officers to recruit squads and companies.

As the regiment is to be attached to General BIRNEY'S command for special service, there is, no doubt, but that it will be rapidly filled. The other two regiments have been recruiting for some time, and are fast filling up. Recruits for all these receive the highest bounties, which, in the aggregate, together with the pay, amounts to the snug little sum of about $13·15 per week for one year's services. This is actually much better pay than the most of mechanics and laboring men can average at their trades, besides which they have to clothe and feed themselves, all of which is gratuitously done for them in Uncle Sam's service.

Recruiting is also going on in this city to lessen the quotas of other counties, but volunteers should not be deceived, and should be careful to enter none other than Philadelphia regiments. They may secure as high bounties by enlisting for other counties, but they deprive themselves of the Ward bounty, and prevent their relations from obtaining relief from the Commission having charge of the fund specially appropriated for the benefit of the families of Philadelphia volunteers.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1517 Vine street.

FURNITURE SLIPS, linens and stripes, in great variety. Slips cut to perfection, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Died.

BOWEN.—Killed, on the 4th instant, by a sharpshooter, while on picket duty in a rifle pit before Atlanta, Ga., WILLIAM S. BOWEN, of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of William N. and Catharine R. Bowen, aged 20 years, 9 months and 3 days.

DAVIS.—On the 12th instant, JAMES DAVIS, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James McFadden, No. 2031 Arch street, on Monday next, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

FRANCIS.—On Saturday, August 13th, ANN, wife of L. C. Francis, in the 51st year of her age.

HOLLIS.—On the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY A., wife of Brockington C. Hollis, and daughter of Nicolas and the late Elizabeth D. Miller, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Miss Margaret McKay, No. 636 Pine street, South Camden, N. J., on Tuesday morning, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

HYER.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. SARAH HYER, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Alexander C. Hyer, corner of Harrison and Cherry streets, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

IRELAND.—On Sunday, the 14th instant, WILLIAM IRELAND, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 324 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

McMANUS.—On Friday, the 12th instant, at Christ Church Hospital, Miss JANE McMANUS, in the 78th year of her age.

MASON.—On the morning of the 12th inst., WILLIAM MASON, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 463 Wood street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHEPHERD.—On the 14th instant, Miss MARIA SHEPHERD.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PALMER.—At Morehead City, on the 4th instant, FREDERICA DOUGLAS PALMER departed this life, at the age of 2 years and 15 days. She was the daughter of Brigadier-General James U. Palmer and Kate J. Palmer, his wife. The General commands the military district of North Carolina.

7 3-10 NOTES
DUE AUGUST 19,
BOUGHT OR FORWARDED FOR COLLECTION.
DREXEL & CO.,
au15-5t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and not mixed. Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. 1s14-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au8-tu*

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SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Kerosene Glue Pot.—We are glad to present the public with a new money saving article, simple in construction, as easily managed as an ordinary lamp used for lighting purposes—in fact is simply a common lamp, to which we apply the principle of heating over and around the flame, as secured to us by Letters Patent, issued by the United States, and known as "Fisher's Patent." With this simple apparatus, Glue may be kept hot all day, and not consume five cents' worth of oil.

To mechanics and artisans who are compelled to use alcohol at present high prices, this article will save its cost in one week. PERKINS & DRYDEN, No. 102 South Second Street.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,
Who is like
"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

SIR:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now as you have no confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent to drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (if you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put in the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure, to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1200, in two hours, without powder and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all. Shall we have your acceptance?
LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

ELECTRICITY.
LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.
Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
au8-46t* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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WINE;
A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,
TRY IT,
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Seventh and Chesnut streets.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—REMOVAL AND Consolidation.—The offices of the Inland and Independent Telegraph Lines have been removed from Nos. 512 CHESNUT Street and 3 South THIRD Street, to the southeast corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

These companies have also been consolidated with the United States Telegraph Company, and their consolidated lines now extend over the United States and Canadas, and are now being rapidly constructed to California, and the Territories of Oregon and Idaho.

The public will at once see the advantage that this line now enjoys over all other lines, inasmuch as messages are forwarded *direct* to all points, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracies of relaying, renumbering, and rewriting over connecting or sectional lines.

The United States Consolidated Lines are the only lines working in opposition to the Old Monopoly.
A. J. BALDWIN, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1864. au11 6t

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music and choruses. jy30-tf

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THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
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CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2·50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

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AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.
The Catawissa Railroad Company
Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.
For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.
Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
FARE, $10.
Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of
N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. jy23-stuth12t

HARPER AND LADY'S FRIEND, for September.
PITCHER'S,
au15-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

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FOR SALE AT THE
PHILADELPHIA
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOK STORE,
No. 148 S. FOURTH STREET.
A SOLDIER OF THE CUMBERLAND. With an introduction by John S. Hart, LL.D. 50 cents.
The author, Christian Kamber of Mead Holmes, Jr., this youthful soldier of the cross, a *[illegible]* of his country, will make this book a welcome volume in every true patriot's home.
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An excellent book for the more advanced classes of the Sabbath School.
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Andy Hall was written for the "Sunday-School Times." It is from the gifted pen of Miss Kelly, and elicited much interest while it was making its weekly appearance in serial form.
JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS. 70 cents. An excellent book for boys.
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MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 329 MARKET Street.
LARGE SALE
OF GRANITE, AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, a large assortment in open lots.
ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE.
Consisting of Jugs, Bowls, Teapots, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Soap, &c.
TUMBLERS.
25 bbls. assorted Tumblers.
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
200 dozen Coal Oil Chimneys, 0, 1, 2, extra thick.

WANTS.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN near Chesnut Hill. To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 751, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-3t

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.
OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.
WANTED,
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers,
Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.
Transportation furnished by applying at
No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
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au15-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

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CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet.
Inquire
au1-tf FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate-glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. EIGHTH street. jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 257 S. FOURTH Street.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
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Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH.
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California Wines. California Wines.
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peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

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Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Bereca,	Groves,	Hartshorne
Schmoele	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Pendey,
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,	Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
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MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

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POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.
A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.
At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

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AND
REVENUE STAMP LAW.
Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy23-tf

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
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FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. 1m4-tf

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Rooms, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE streets. Ladies' department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Pessaries, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. 1st6 1m

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Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
B. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 513 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH Ward.
The deficiency of the Eighth Ward under the last call is now less than ONE HUNDRED. To raise this number, a Ward Bounty of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for every volunteer credited to the Ward. Subscriptions received by any member of the Ward Committee. The Ward Bounty will be paid for every person from the Ward now in the naval service of the United States for whom a credit on the quota can be obtained.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
au13-6t S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL First District, Pa., No. 240 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au17-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DRAFT.
Philadelphia Guard Regiment,
190th P. V.,
COLONEL A. A. LECHLER.
$300 BOUNTY
FOR ONE YEAR'S SERVICE ONLY.
$433 Paid Immediately on Muster.
RALLY MEN, RALLY! DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!
Any person recruiting Twenty Men will receive a Second Lieutenancy; Twenty-five Men, a First Lieutenancy; Sixty Men, a Captaincy. Immediate application should be made to
HEADQUARTERS,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
au11-2t No. 611 CHESNUT STREET.

JOIN THE
Philadelphia Guard Regiment,
COLONEL A. A. LECHLER.
Total pay per week, $8·75, including Bounty, Pay, Subsistence, and Clothing. au13-3t

UNION LEAGUE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a
REGIMENT
FOR
TWELVE MONTHS.
COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL
(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)
Has consented to take the command.
All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on
COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
au6-tf No. 1309 WALLACE STREET.

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee, August 12, 1864. This office is REMOVED to the southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
au13-6t J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION,
No. 412 PRUNE Street,
AUGUST 10, 1864.
Until further notice, a Bounty of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to
ALL RECRUITS,
For One, Two, or Three Years Service,
Mustered into the service of the United States on or after August 9, 1864, and credited up to the quota of the City of Philadelphia.
To Enrolled Citizens furnishing Substitutes for THREE YEARS, the Bounty of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, as heretofore.
R. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary. au10-9t

SIXTH
UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.
IN VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S CALL
FOR
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN,
The Military Committee of the Union League have made Arrangements with
COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL,
LATE OF THE
Third Pennsylvania Reserves
and with other officers of that Veteran Corps, to recruit a Regiment for one year's service, under the auspices of the League.
We invite officers desirous of taking commissions in it to make application to Colonel SICKEL, at his headquarters, at
NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,
(RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH.)
It will be our effort to make this organization in all respects a worthy successor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments.
THE BOUNTIES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

City Bounty	$400
United States Bounty	100
Pay for one year	192
Making a cash total of (for one year)	$692

besides clothing and subsistence furnished by the United States Government.
Recruits will be mustered in as soon as received, and can be camp singly or in squads.
Citizens liable to draft, and desirous either of volunteering or of procuring substitutes, [illegible] every convenience to enter the service.
Members of the League furnishing substitutes are especially requested to send them to this Regiment.
The attention of Ward Committees is particularly called to this organization.
J. R. FRY, Chairman.

S. M. Felton,	George Trott,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Charles Gibbons,
Ellerslie Wallace, M.D.,	Henry C. Lea,
James L. Claghorn,	James H. Orne,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	Joseph B. Tobias,
Morton McMichael,	Charles S. Smith,
J. I. Clark Hare,	N. B. Browne,
J. B. Lippincott,	Ezra Dyer, M.D.,
[illegible]	Wm. M. Tilghman,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. G. Fell,
George Whitney,	C. J. Macuen,
Andrew Wheeler,	au5-12t

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than in the army.
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge comparison, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S VICTORIES IN MOBILE BAY.

From the Times.

The details of the glorious news from Admiral Farragut's fleet, which we publish this morning, fully sustain the conclusions drawn from the telegraphic report as to the importance of the victory gained.

It was early on the morning of the 5th instant that the fleet got under way, and passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay. At first it was intended that operations should commence on the 4th; but the land forces under General Granger were unprepared to co-operate against the forts, and all the demonstrations made on that day consisted in throwing some shells at a Rebel craft lying against Fort Gaines.

It was found, as the attacking fleet neared Fort Morgan, (on the right as you enter the harbor), that, running across the bay from that point to Fort Gaines, which is five miles distant, there was constructed a continuous tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains, but leaving an open channel a considerable distance from each post about fifteen hundred yards in width. These openings were necessarily needed for the use of blockade-runners. Outside of the tier of piles were the Rebel torpedoes, and inside, on the eve of the 5th, lay the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, which was destined next day to surrender.

When the start was made on Friday morning by the seventeen vessels of the fleet, the monitors led the advance, and the wooden vessels followed in pairs. At point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels lowered their speed so as to close up the line of attack, and just as the line was formed the concentrated fire of the forts and the Rebel vessels opened upon our fleet.

The first return fire was made by the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our advance vessels. The flagship, bearing the gallant Admiral, steamed directly abreast of Fort Morgan before the order was given to open fire, when a succession of broadsides were delivered from the 9-inch guns of the *Hartford*. Each broadside told with tremendous effect, and by the vigorous co-operation of the land force under Granger the Rebels were shortly driven from their guns.

While the attack on Fort Morgan was in progress, the monitors engaged the Rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, and her fate was shortly decided; not, however, until the *Hartford* with Admiral Farragut had steamed up and given the final broadside—making good once again the truth of his famous tribute at New Orleans to "iron hearts and wooden ships." How much of the work was done by the monitors before the old sea-dog himself was in a position to tackle his enemy we do not learn; but an eye-witness tells us that

> "Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started towards the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Captain Strong, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* midships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, Buchanan. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and, Captain Jerand, who went in as a volunteer on the *Ossipee* as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life."

Almost simultaneously with the capture of the *Tennessee*, one of our monitors, the *Tecumseh*, ran against a torpedo immediately outside of the tier of piles—at a distance, it must be noticed, of at least fifteen hundred yards from Fort Morgan—a fact which brings into the foreground two points of considerable speculative interest. The first is, what purpose was to be secured by running the *Tecumseh* into the face of the piles, with their outer guard of torpedoes, while there was a channel fifteen hundred yards wide to run up?

Fort Morgan, too, had been silenced, and the highway of the blockade-runners on that side of the bay must have been perfectly open. Another point to prompt inquiry is the immense water-space which was left unguarded at each side of the bay. Of the five miles of channel between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, fully one mile and three-quarters appear to have been left free from obstruction of any sort, except that it was within the range of the forts.

It is not easy to conjecture on what the Rebels really depended for anything like an effective resistance to our fleet. It is impossible to believe that they placed any very great dependence on such rams as the *Tennessee*, which surrendered to our wooden flagship, or their less courageous iron-clads, the *Gaines* and *Morgan*, which took speedy flight in a cove unapproachable by our larger vessels, and which now lie there completely blockaded.

Respecting the bombardment of Fort Powell, the fall of which seems to have taken place about the night of the 5th—the Rebels themselves having blown it up—the particulars are not given with great minuteness; but one of the monitors, the *Chickasaw*, Lieutenant-Commander Perkins, has the credit of having steamed up against the fort and pounded it vigorously for half an hour, in spite of a fierce concentration upon her of the fire of the Rebels, which caused considerable loss. Another monitor, the *Metacomet*, has the credit of having sunk the Rebel gunboat *Selma*.

We are also destitute of the details of the surrender of Fort Gaines, which, we take it, must have been the work of Saturday, the 6th. The fact of the surrender is, however, undisputed, and along with the announcement of that fact comes the assurance that Admiral Farragut will now push right on for Mobile city.

The gain briefly summed up includes the capture of Forts Morgan, Powell, and Gaines; the capture of one Rebel ram, the destruction of one Rebel gunboat, the locking up of two more in a shallow inlet called Navy Cove, the removal of the bar to the inner bay, and the reduction of the labor of maintaining a perfect blockade (if the city is not immediately reduced).

The national losses in men is computed in all at two hundred and forty, including the gallant Captain Craven, of the *Tecumseh*, who went bravely down at his post. The loss in vessels includes, besides the *Tecumseh*, the damage (said to be considerable), to the *Chickasaw* at Fort Powell, and the accidental staving in of a portion of the *Hartford's* side by one of our own monitors having run foul of the flagship. It is an easy price to pay for so grand a victory.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the Tribune.

The Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago on the 29th instant, and it is already certain that there will not only be a full attendance of delegates, but a very large gathering besides of deeply interested outsiders. Some of these would be more influential in controlling the result than a majority of the delegates; though we judge that Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, will be the master-spirit of the occasion, while James Guthrie, of Kentucky, will doubtless exert a very considerable power.

Each of these has been suggested for the Presidency—not of the Convention, but of the United States; but Richmond utterly scouts the idea of *his* nomination, insisting that while there are several posts to which his abilities are adapted, the White House is not among them. This decision does credit to the eminent shrewdness of the chief of the Albany Regency. Mr. Guthrie would probably like the nomination, and would make a very fair President, but he is over seventy years old, and we think that fact will operate to his prejudice. The present exigency demands a live man as President.

The list of names from among which the leading candidate of the Convention will be selected appears to be as follows:—

Justice Samuel Nelson, of New York.
General George B. McClellan, of Ohio (!).
Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.
Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York.
Judge George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

There is talk of General Hancock as well as of Mr. Guthrie; but we cannot learn that any fixed determination exists to present the name of either. General McClellan's friends hope to awaken in his behalf a popular *furor* that will bear down all opposition; but we doubt their ability to succeed in this enterprise. We hear, though not assuringly, that Governor Seymour can have the vote of our State delegation on the first ballot, if he wishes it.

In this city, if we are correctly informed, Judge Nelson is the first choice of the Opposition bankers, capitalists, and merchant princes; while in many sections Mr. Fillmore seems to have the support of the wealthy class. The names of ex-President Pierce and Judge Woodward will probably be withheld on the first ballot, to be presented only in case of a favorable conjuncture presenting itself. General McClellan's supporters appear sanguine of a plurality, if not a majority, on this ballot.

But the vital difference which the Convention must develop concerns measures rather than men. A very large section of the delegates are "peace" men *par excellence*; holding, with the Rebels, that the Union is but a league, the Constitution a treaty, the Federal Government an agency of the several States, which they may at pleasure recall or repudiate, and that the war for the Union is therefore all wrong and should be stopped at once, regardless of conditions.

Those who so hold can only in the last resort support General McClellan, a Union war volunteer, who not only "invaded" Virginia, but recommended a Federal conscription, and ordered the arrest of the traitorous Maryland Legislature. However thoroughly for "peace" General McClellan may now proclaim himself, he has a very ugly record for a Copperhead of the Mayor Wood and Frank Pierce variety; and these are not only numerous, but very headstrong, and seem to be on the increase.

We respectfully suggest to the delegates, in case their difference should prove formidable, that they avoid a rupture by submitting the essential matter in dispute to a direct vote of the people. Let the ultra "peace" men name their candidates; let those who will consent to have no other than a Union Peace name theirs; let a Democratic electoral ticket be nominated in each State; and let each one vote it who will, with the names of the men of his choice for President and Vice-President, heading his list of electors:—Then let all the Democratic electors vote as a majority of those who voted the Democratic electoral tickets throughout the Union shall have directed.

If, then, a majority of the Democrats are for the Wood-Vallandigham sort of "Peace," the candidates in that interest will be chosen; and so in the other case. The people will settle all disputes; and they will not be driven to vote not only for men but for measures they disapprove in order to defeat others that they more intensely detest.

We commend this plan also to our own party. Many have declared themselves dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, and inclined to select a new candidate; to which end a Convention has been suggested, to meet at Buffalo, on the 22d of September. But to run two electoral tickets is to brave certain defeat, and this neither party can afford. Let those Unionists who dislike Mr. Lincoln hold their Convention; let them name their candidates; but let there be but one electoral ticket on our side; and let the people severally vote their choice for President; and let the choice of a majority be respected by all the electors chosen by the Union party. Thus we may differ as to men, without scattering our votes, and throwing away the election; and thus each party may confide to the people what they have never enjoyed—the high privilege of freely choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Remarkable Stroke of Lightning.

THE WHOLE EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT STUNNED AND BLINDED—TWO MEN KILLED AND FIGHTEEN SEVERELY BURNED.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

A most remarkable stroke of lightning occurred in the Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rossville, Ga., July 14, 1864, killing and wounding about fifteen soldiers, and killing and shocking severely several teams, a description of which may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. Pollock, Regimental Wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates that about 5 o'clock P. M., the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, and one part passing southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the 16th Army Corps, camped on the hill on the south bank of the Chattanoochee, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder-peals almost equaling our own cannon, with deafening, startling, almost appalling effect.

The discharge that did the principal damage in the 18th Missouri Infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a torrid, horizontal volume of flame, about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak about ninety feet high and thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots and dart out in every direction in a great number of lurid jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the trip-hammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was only the work of an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six-mule team, at the distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Now for a description of *freaks*. Those little jets running from the trunk of the column of the electric fluid, something like the roots and fine rootlets of a large tree, penetrating everything they came in contact with, more penetrating than a bullet; and some of them were no larger than a knitting needle. In their punctures they made no indentation like a bullet, but burst their way. Everything they touched—blankets, clothing, hair, skin, paper, &c., had the appearance of vitriol sprinkled over them. The appearance of the vicinity generally was that of a large quantity of vitriol having burst and sprinkled in fine jets around.

I examined one soldier's knapsack and contents. One little jet, about the size of a buckshot, had entered it, penetrated twenty-six folds of his blanket, penetrated through his portfolio, through letters, envelopes, quires of paper, daguerreotypes, and the brass clasp of his portfolio. Several men were burned, and the appearance of the skin is like that of scalding water having run from the head to the heels, singing hair, and burning the skin to a blister, and in some instances deep into the flesh.

Eight guns standing by the tree were discharged without injury to the guns. Corporal John Taylor, Company I, and Private John Hensel, Company I, were killed. Eight members of the same company were severely burned. Those near the tree received currents of fluid, which ran along their bodies. Those at a distance bore the appearance on their skins of having stood in the spatters and corruscations of molten iron from a trip-hammer. Three men of the 2d United States Battery were killed. A white four mule team, with driver and negro man, on the opposite side of the river, were killed.

Examining the topography of the country, I am of the opinion that the vast number of arms, muskets and steel cannon, drew those two clouds together over that spot, as it was no higher than many other hills in their course in the vicinity. The clouds passed low in their whole route for miles, but did not unite nor discharge until arriving over the 16th Corps, which was camped close together. Yours, WM. HEMPSTEAD,

Captain 18th Missouri Infantry.

PROVOST MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.—It will be remembered that at the late supplemental draft, held in the Fourth District, Captain Mills, Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted in the township of Brookfield, and that the Board of Enrolment decided that he was liable to be held, notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Colonel Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Captain Mills must be held, and that the ruling of Captain Brown was correct—Provost Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.—*Newark Advertiser, August* 11.

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY.—When John Wesley settled, he said, "It would be more useful to marry." He married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her:—"Know me, and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise; be content to be a private, insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it. He took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I ever met with in a diary—"*Non eam reliqui, non demisi, non revocabo*," which may be translated thus:—"I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back!" And so ended the married life of John Wesley.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES K. IDE,
Master of Transportation.

au11-12t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, before signing receipts for property delivered to them for transportation, will require that a TWO CENT Revenue Stamp shall be furnished at the cost of the party who takes the Receipt.

For all Receipts taken by this Company for property delivered to other parties, the Stamps will be affixed and paid for by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

JNO. S. HILLES,
General Freight Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1864. au10-6t

A CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—MY ATTENTION has been called to an article in the "Sunday Dispatch," which does me, and the regiment I have the honor to command, a great injustice, and which I shall endeavor to answer to the satisfaction of the citizens of Philadelphia. When organizing a regiment for one hundred days, I called upon the Bounty Commissioners, and asked if the city bounty of $50 would be paid to any one crediting themselves to the city of Philadelphia. I was informed that it would. I secured two companies from the country upon this assurance, and when they reported to me, and were credited to Philadelphia, the bounty was refused, which placed myself and the Commissioners in a very awkward position.

Under the Governor's call for ten new regiments for one year's service, as I had one company from Perry county and one from Lebanon, I determined to organize a regiment. I called upon the authorities, as it was my earnest wish to have these men credited to the quota of Philadelphia, and was informed that the bounty would be $100. The Commissioners of Lebanon county were here at the time, and were offering the company $300 local bounty, and the company concluded that they would credit themselves to Philadelphia for the same bounty. This amount of bounty the Commissioners could not pay, so the credit of two hundred men was lost to Philadelphia.

Thus matters stood at the time of my commencing the organization of a regiment of one year's men which, out of compliment to the citizens of Philadelphia, was named the Philadelphia Guard, or One hundred-and-ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Men who were desirous of enlisting in the interior counties of the State would credit themselves to Philadelphia for the same amount of bounty as their counties were giving. Philadelphia declined to comply, and gave no intimation that the bounty would be increased.

The Government would not muster any men into the United States service unless in organized companies of eighty men, and men could not be held by inducements or promises until eighty men were recruited. Nor would any bounties whatever be paid until the men were mustered. Responsible parties then offered to pay all men of my regiment $300 as local bounty as soon as they were recruited, and to pay all expenses incidental to the organizing of a regiment, which persons of experience know to be no light affair. I have not asked or received one cent from Philadelphia toward organizing the above regiment, and my only object in accepting the above terms was for the benefits which would accrue to the men of my regiment; and knowing, as every man knows, of the urgent demand for men from the General Government, and feeling that State pride which every native of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania should feel, were the only inducements which influenced me to accept the offers made, and to enter into the above agreement, which I am in honor bound to observe. I consider that so long as the State of Pennsylvania gets the credit of the men, no one has a right to object, and no one will, but parties interested in the organization of regiments, and persons who wish to see the city quota filled, so that they may escape the draft, without any expense or any personal efforts on their part. Men who enlist care little whether their unpatriotic fellow citizens who do not enlist escape the draft or not, will consult their own interest, and if the thousands of persons who follow idle and useless pursuits were to enlist there would be no use or necessity for a draft. The excuse has been heretofore that the families of persons enlisting would be unprovided for. Such pleas are useless now, as the total pay, &c., is more than sufficient to support any family and the excuse for not enlisting now will be nothing but a lack of patriotism and courage. I will bring more men to Philadelphia than I will take from it, as I expect to recruit the most of my men from the interior counties, as I have advertised extensively in country papers, and have recruiting agents in various parts of the State. I consider that I have done nothing dishonorable, and but what is fair and just; and that the attack on my regiment is an injustice, which, from respect for my men and the honor of the service, I feel bound to answer. And if I am to be subject to such attacks my only argument will be an increase of bounty to silence envious tongues and all that I ask is fair chance.

Lehigh county furnishes two companies for my regiment; Perry county, one company; Lebanon, one company, and squads from various parts of the State. I was, and am desirous of giving the city my aid in filling her quota, and, as commanding officer of the regiment, feel bound to look after the interest of my men. This I have done and will do. Had Philadelphia offered the same bounty at the time, my men would have all been credited to the city. Neither have I objected to men crediting themselves to Philadelphia, as my rolls will show. And in conclusion I would say that all I ask is equal rights and privileges.

I have the honor to sign myself the public's very humble servant, A. A. LECHLER,
Colonel Com'dg 199th P. V., Philada. Guard.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, AUGUST 12, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employes; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas five cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 25 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18½ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices: be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax. THOMAS S. STEWART,
Chief Engineer.

au13-16t

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, August 10:—

Amount previously reported	$7,780 95
Pearce, Zeil & Hitchman	100 00
Barry A. Bibchan	5 00
James H. Castle	30 00
Frederick Brown	50 00
Wm. Rowland & Co.	100 00
J. Nelson Torr	10 00
Mercer & Antelo	100 00
W. Ralston	5 00
James Bayard, per Joseph Patterson	20 00
Per Drexel & Co., as follows:—	
Drexel & Co.	500 00
E. W. Clark & Co.	250 00
Work, McCouch & Co.	100 00
C. Candidus	100 00
De Haven & Bro.	100 00
Smith & Randolph	100 00
H. Seybold & Son	100 00
Cash	50 00
Cash	5 00
A. Barker	25 00
S. N. Davis & Son	100 00
James & Huey	20 00
Morris Patterson	50 00
William Seifert	5 00
D. C. Levy	25 00
C. P. Bayard	100 00
J. McCallister	5 00
F. J. Sylvester	5 00
S. Pa[illegible]	25 00
Alexander Fullerton	100 00
G. Henderson, Jr.	100 00
Miss Lowber	5 00
James Graham, Cape Island	100 00
C. A. Co.	20 00
Isaac R. Fawcet	20 00
J. D. Brewer	100 00
Mary D. Brown	100 00
[illegible]	10 00
A. C. & Co.	11 00
H. Tilboy	5 00
L. J. Woodward	5 00
J. A. Lewis	5 00
J. J. Spencer	25 00
C. H. Barnes	20 00
[illegible]	1 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	10 00
D. & C.	25 00
Mrs. L. P. Gwinny	200 00
Frank B. Stevens, Princeton, N. J.	25 00
S. C. B. Stevens, Princeton, N. J.	25 00
Mr. [illegible] G. Ketchum	5 00
E. D. J.	5 00
James Walk[illegible]	5 00
John Fagan	10 00
Cash, per Joseph Patterson	5 00
Per [illegible]	
James E. Kirby	25 00
S. Haggard	25 00
B. L. Flanagan	10 00
A. R. Seiller	10 00
Henry Hopper	5 00
E. Tanswell	5 00
John L. Grubb	25 00
R. M. Lee	10 00
H. H. Mears & Son	10 00
B. Warner	50 00
G. W. [illegible] & Brother	25 00
W. Taylor	10 00
James Rankin	10 00
William Cummings & Son	10 00
S. P. Fowler & Co.	10 00
[illegible]	10 00
[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	10 00
Talbot & Brother	50 00
[illegible]	10 00
A. Barnes & Co.	250 00
D. McCulloh & Son	25 00
J. Mason & Co.	25 00
A. B. Chambers	25 00
C. & Clark	40 00
W. Cooper	50 00
Total	$11,[illegible]

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer,
Dock Street Wharf.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1864. au15-2t

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1613 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 241 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.
CAPE MAY,
au1-tf NEW JERSEY.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75 Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stathlew's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. ja28 1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILItary Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
jy16-1m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 60,000 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and [illegible] feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest, of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, [illegible] the [illegible] direction, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion [illegible] the river, where, however, there would [illegible] the most permanent, and a much greater supply and [illegible] body of sheet oil. It is certain [illegible] wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity [illegible] have continued producing during the past three [illegible] years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and [illegible] distant, on a continuation of the identical [illegible], the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may [illegible] those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily and enormous profits would [illegible] be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of [illegible] there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now [illegible] a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep [illegible], but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $62,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 550 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 300 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 60,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 106 WALNUT Street, or at No. 130 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

FINANCIAL.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
AND
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe3-wfm tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au18 tf

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter General.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until SATURDAY noon, 20th inst., for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing September 1, 1864, all the COAL required, to be delivered as ordered, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including the military hospitals and other public buildings or camps at Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Darby Road, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, N. J., as well as any others that may be established within that time.

The Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, broken, egg, or stove size, and free from slate or other impurity.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

au15-6t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter-General.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until WEDNESDAY noon, 17th inst., for the immediate delivery at the Haddington U. S. A. General Hospital of

One Worthington Steam Pump, No. 3.
One Steam Boiler to correspond.
Discharge and Supply Pipe to Reservoir.
Supply Pipe to eight Hydrants and two Washing Troughs.
Four cast-iron Retainers, 10 feet each.

Also, the labor and materials necessary to erect the pump and boiler, lay the pipes, and make all connections complete for use; to be certified to by the Government Architect as being satisfactory before payment can be made.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also from any defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

au15-2t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter General's Office.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until SATURDAY noon, 20th inst., for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing September 1, 1864, all the WOOD required, to be delivered as ordered, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including the Military Hospitals, and other public Buildings or Camps at Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Darby Road, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, New Jersey, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the price per cord for Oak and Pine Wood separately.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel G. H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

au15-6t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter-General.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No 1103 GIRARD Street, until WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at noon, for the immediate delivery at the "Summit House" U. S. A. General Hospital, of

One Worthington STEAM PUMP, No. 3.
One STEAM BOILER to correspond.

Also, the labor and materials necessary to erect the same, and make all connections complete for use; to be certified to by the Government Architect as being satisfactory before payment can be made.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, and must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

au15-2t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until three o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Brown street, from Ridge avenue to the west side of Seventeenth street, with two cast-iron inlets; one at the N. W. corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets, and one at the N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Brown streets, and one manhole near Seventeenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The city reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed exorbitant.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
au10-wfm3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Dry Goods, Sewing Materials, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, August 6, 1864.

Written proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women, and children in this Department:—

Brogans (russet, &c.), and other serviceable Boots and Shoes for men, women, and children's wear.

Chip, felt, and woollen Hats, and cloth Caps.

Kersey, Linsey, Ginghams, Calicoes, Blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.

Hickory Stripe (for shirts), Bed-ticking, unbleached Muslin, woolen Socks and Pants.

Spool Cotton, black and white; Linen Thread.

Bone Suspender Buttons; large Buttons for Coats.

White Porcelain Buttons; Yarn, Needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal proposition will be entertained, but every bid, or modification of the same, must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods," &c. CHAS. S. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department Washington. au9-10t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, August 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., 63 bales of Cotton, being the cargo of vessel unknown. Also, the cargoes of the steamer 104, sloops SARAH, and MARY and HOPE, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, rice, and salt.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1864. au11-6t

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never was better.

au8 1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-2

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per annum. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 1? Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je8-2

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je26-3m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy28-1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 26 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND FINE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT,
NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES,
REASONABLE PRICES,
AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

HOW VERY HOT IT IS!

Who ever knew such weather,
Three burning days together?
When every moment 's not enough,
Unless one's skin is very tough,
To burn his body to a crisp,
And scarcely give a chance to lisp,
As up he turns his frying phiz,
"Alas! how very hot it is!"

In every spot or nook we turn,
The heat will sure our bodies burn;
And hardly can we move our place,
Before the sweat upon our face
Will soon in mighty torrents flow,
And keep increasing as we go,
Until I feel compelled to say,
We melt our very selves away.

As I was walking down the street,
A fat old man I chanced to meet,
Puffing and blowing on he went,
With eye-balls red and vestment rent,
Who seemed to say, with mute surprise,
While upward gazing to the skies,—
For neither speech nor voice were his,—
"Alas! how very hot it is!"

I saw a maiden; quick she flung
Aside her harp so gently strung;
Instanter to her room she flew,
And loudly called her servant too;
Quick! to the window! raise the sash!
Bring me a fan!—cold water dash
Upon my forehead burning red,
And drive the fever from my head.

The servant heeds her known commands,
And quickly comes with nimble hands.
A dish of "Croton" then she throws
Upon the maiden's head and clothes,
But fearful lest the heat and "wet"
Would firmer still the fever set;
But what is very strange, I ween,
The water all passed off in steam.

Bring me a "cream" without delay,
I said to John the other day;
And off he went, as quick as thought,
And soon the frozen mixture brought;
But ere he reached the topmost stair,—
His look was wild with blank despair;
Whate'er it might have been before,
It certainly was "ice" no more.

Back once again and try your skill,
And do not leave the room until
You've taken breath—prepare aright
To run up stairs with all your might;
And do not stop for friend or foe,
If any you should meet below;
But then, detained by no delay,
It melted ere he got half way.

Wherever we may chance to go,
All whom we meet are sure to show,
By signs upon their fiery skins,
The heat that's raging wild within;
And each one says, while moving slow,
With faces long and heads hung low,
Wiping anon his dripping phiz,
"Alas! how very hot it is!"

GANDLER'S ANNUITY.

Some men are born to greatness, some achieve it, others have it forced upon them. The case was otherwise as regards the greatness of Gandler. Gandler purchased his greatness, and got it at a bargain. A century ago Gandler sold tripe at Tottleton. He sold good tripe, and consequently was a famous man in his line and time. But Gandler aspired to fame after death—to an immortal name in the ear of succeeding generations of Tottletonians. Tripe was not calculated to give it to him. Posterity would not be likely to remember that their ancestors bought good tripe at the shop of Gandler.

But still the tripe-seller of Tottleton was resolved that the name of Gandler should be handed down to generations yet unborn. This is how Gandler did it. He made a will, and died. The making of the will was a deliberate affair; but not so the dying part of the business. Gandler did not intend to die when he did; but he could not help himself. In the full vigor of his manhood he fell a victim to hard-boiled eggs. They opened Gandler, and declared hard-boiled eggs to be the cause, and then they opened the will, and found that the eminent tripe-seller of Tottleton, setting aside his relatives, had left all his worldly wealth to be applied to the purposes of charity. The reward of conscientious tripe-selling had not been great, for the whole of Gandler's worldly wealth amounted to no more than two hundred pounds. In his will he directed that this sum should be placed out at interest; and that the annual proceeds should form an annuity to be granted by the votes of the householders of Tottleton to destitute but deserving old men of that parish. It was especially directed that the benevolence should be called "Gandler's Annuity."

I was first brought to a knowledge of the name and fame of Gandler about two years ago, when I went out to take up my abode at Tottleton. Tottleton is a pretty place in the merry month of July; and the chesnut and laburnum trees which line both sides of the broad white road which constitutes Tottleton's only street, are most beautiful to see, especially when they are in full bloom. But there was another beautiful feature of Tottleton, which seemed to do it infinitely more credit—its almhouses. It appeared to me that the private houses bore no sort of adequate proportion to them, and that the only houses which did were the public houses. The way in which these two institutions were regularly alternated on both sides of the road for more than a mile, suggested that the one was the cause of the other.

It seemed as if the public houses had brought the whole neighborhood to poverty, and consigned the entire population to dependence. The mural inscriptions which met the eye told but of two things—strong drink, and old men and women of the parish come to grief. The Cock and Bottle appeared to be responsible for seven poor old men; the Nag's Head for nine poor old women; and the Bell for fourteen orphan girls. There was, however, a striking disproportion between the size of the public-houses and that of the almshouses. The latter were so small and compact, and with a large inscription on the front of them, so like a neat parcel, that they might have been brought down from somewhere by the carrier. Possibly they might have been left at the Cock and Bottle till called for.

Well; if the sins of Tottleton had been multitudinous, Charity had done her best to cover them.

I had mentally pointed this moral when Mr. Gubbins, turning out from the Swan, addressed me. Perhaps I should state that I had honored the Swan with my patronage, as regards the family mild ale.

"Beg your pardon, sir, but I'll take it as a favor if you will give your vote for Parsley."

I ventured to inquire who Parsley was, and what he was standing for. Was it the borough, the county or simply the vestry?

No: Parsley did not aspire so high. He was merely a candidate for Gandler's Annuity. Parsley's qualification was all right. He was seventy-five years of age, a native of the parish, had paid rates and taxes for over forty years, was eaten up with the rheumatics, was past work, bore an excellent character, and hadn't a penny in the world. Gandler's Annuity, amounting to £9 14s. 7d. would make him happy and comfortable for the remainder of his days. The statement of Parsley's numerous merits in the way of age, destitution, and incapacity was not to be resisted, and I think I should have cried "Parsley forever!" on the spot, only it occurred to me, considering Parsley's age, that it wouldn't be much use. However, I promised to enter an appearance on the following evening, and vote for Parsley.

When at the appointed time I turned out into the village, and came in sight of the Swan's swinging sign, I could see that something was creating a great sensation. It was the election for Gandler's Annuity. Could Gandler have looked up from his grave, he would have had no regrets on the score of the hard-boiled eggs. That fatal indigestion had awoke to a glorious immortality. The honored name of Gandler was in every mouth. The boys shouted it in triumph; the grown-up people murmured it in grateful admiration; and in the bow-window of the Swan it was inscribed in large letters, hind side foremost, in the innocent idea that an inscription, designed to be read from the inside, could be easily deciphered from the out.

On mingling with the little crowd that had collected round the horseblock under the Swan's swinging sign, I found the merits of the candidates being discussed with great animation. I say candidates; for I now learned for the first time that Parsley was not the only one. There was another, and his name was Barrowfield. Would I vote for Barrowfield?

According to the representations of his friends at the horseblock, Barrowfield was aged, indigent, and afflicted to an unprecedented extent. One bold partisan ventured upon the assertion that Barrowfield had been present at the coronation of George the Third. Another declared that, however that might be, he could testify from his own knowledge that Barrowfield had been present at the artillery practice last Wednesday week, and that he had not even winked when they let off the six-hundred pounder. This was adduced in evidence of the profound and stony character of Barrowfield's deafness. It is mentioned, as further supporting Barrowfield's claim to the bounty of the immortal Gandler, that even if he were elected and were provided with victuals for the rest of his life, it would not be of much advantage to him, as he hadn't a tooth left in his head.

It was also stated incidentally that, in the course of his long career, Barrowfield had sustained fractures (mostly compound) of almost every bone in his body; had lost two wives, three cows, and a donkey; and had had his grey hairs brought to the very verge of the grave by the misconduct of a large family of sons and daughters, who, according to the popular account, had fallen in and marched quick-step to the bad, in a deliberate and organized manner.

Hearing of the overwhelming merits of Barrowfield, I felt that Mr. Gubbins had not dealt fairly with me. Why had he artfully thrown the veil of silence over the candidature of Barrowfield, and unduly enlisted my sympathies on behalf of Parsley? Entering the bar, I demanded of Mr. Gubbins why he had done this thing. The explanation was this:—For five-and-thirty years regular, Parsley had "used" the Swan; whereas, Barrowfield had "used" the Plough. Besides, if I would only take Mr. Gubbins' word for it, Barrowfield, as regards age, infirmity, and destitution, was a fool to Parsley. Would I come and look at Parsley, and judge for myself?

Certainly.

Whereupon Mr. Gubbins led the way to the parlor, threw open the door, and pointed to a little old man sitting smiling in an imbecile manner, in an arm-chair three sizes too large for him.

"There, sir; how will that suit your fancy for a bald-headed, bandy-legged, broken-down old 'un?"

And Mr. Gubbins went up and patted old Parsley on the head, and turned him about to show his points, as if he had been a superannuated horse.

I was bound to admit that Parsley seemed old enough at any rate, and that his physical dilapidation was all that could reasonably be desired in such a case.

A burst of cheering outside announced the arrival of Barrowfield; and I was invited to go and take a look at the opposition. Overpowered by his exertions in walking from his committee-room at the Plough (exactly opposite), Barrowfield was sitting down to rest on the horseblock, surrounded by his partisans. His grey hairs, his feebleness, and his gasps for breath seemed to be regarded as an expression of his claims to the suffrage of the electors; for the more Barrowfield tried to get his breath and couldn't, the louder his partisans cheered; as much as to say, "There's infirmity for you; match that if you can!"

Mr. Nobbs the butcher appeared to be Barrowfield's principal supporter. Finding that the boys were getting too much to the front, as they always do on occasions of popular excitement, Mr. Nobbs rushed in among them, and whisked them away like flies from a sugar-cask; the sugar-cask on this occasion being Barrowfield. After walking round Barrowfield and surveying him at all points, Mr. Nobbs seemed to be satisfied that his candidate was fully up to the mark. Suddenly, however, he perceived that the candidate held something grasped tightly in his right hand.

In the hearing of Mrs. Donovan, from the coal and potato depot, Mr. Nobbs wondered what Barrowfield had got there.

"Oh, nothin' at all," said that lady; "only a penny I gave the poor old soul, in case he shouldn't get the Annuity."

Mr. Nobbs was furious. He turned fiercely upon Mrs. Donovan, and demanded to know if she wished to ruin the old man; and then rushing up to Barrowfield whispered in his ear:—

"Hide it; put it away; if they see you with so much money about you, they'll go and vote for Parsley." Barrowfield, not being able to find his pocket, Mr. Nobbs took possession of his penny and hid it for him. Mr. Gubbins came out to announce that the hour appointed for the election was approaching: Mr. Nobbs had better bring his candidate in-doors.

This was easier said than done; for Barrowfield, when he sat down on the horseblock, had, as regards his personal properties and effects (including his two walking-sticks, his hat, his pocket-handkerchief, and his spectacles), fallen to pieces, like a ruin. Mr. Nobbs proceeded, on architectural principles, to reconstruct him. He put a stick into each hand, placed the spectacles on his nose (subsequently to wiping that organ with the pocket-handkerchief), and finally roofed him in with his hat. The completion of the edifice was hailed with loud applause, which, however, proved to be premature; for at that moment Barrowfield suddenly missing his penny, made a spasmodic effort to search for it in his waistcoat-pocket, and immediately fell to pieces again.

The hopeless tone in which Mr. Nobbs said, "There now!" clearly indicated that he was coming round to the conviction that it was high time Barrowfield were condemned and disposed of in lots. Mr. Nobbs, however, though a butcher, was also a philosopher; and, consoling himself with the reflection that Rome was not built in a day, he proceeded to reconstruct Barrowfield on an improved plan. This time his efforts were crowned with complete success; and, by a careful system of combined traction and propulsion, aided by the judicious application of lateral supports, Barrowfield was transferred to the bar of the Swan, and was with difficulty propped up in a corner of the jug and bottle department.

Mr. Nobbs demanded a pot of porter, with an air of fatigue which might have been taken to represent the exhaustion consequent upon discovering the source of the Nile.

"Well, here's luck, old boy; and I wish you may get it." This was Mr. Nobbs's address to Barrowfield previous to drinking. After a parenthesis of occupation with the pewter, he continued with an appeal to the electors:—"Oughtn't he, now?"

Although pledged to Parsley—which, under a sense of Barrowfield's superior qualifications, I was beginning to regret—I ventured to say that Barrowfield seemed a worthy object.

"A worthy object!" said Mr. Nobbs; "I should just think he was an object. Look at him! He's as old as Methuselah, as poor as Job, and as weak as—as——" failing another scriptural illustration Mr. Nobbs fell back upon—"a rat."

As if to bear out Mr. Nobbs' words, a bluebottle, which had been buzzing about for some time, settled upon Barrowfield's nose, causing him to let go his hold upon his right-hand walking-stick, the immediate result of which was, that the edifice which had been so carefully erected assumed the attitude of the tower of Pisa. Barrowfield would assuredly have become a total ruin had not Mr. Nobbs promptly rushed to the rescue and shored him up.

Mr. Gubbins, who had hitherto been occupied in serving his customers, here protested against the attempts of Mr. Nobbs to influence the electors in an unfair manner in favor of his own man.

What did Mr. Gubbins mean by an unfair manner, Mr. Nobbs would like to know. Mr. Nobbs meant to say that such language was not parliamentary.

Parliamentary be blowed! Mr. Gubbins meant to say that it was only fair that the electors should see both candidates before they pledged themselves. *Hodi alteram party* was Mr. Gubbins' motto.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Nobbs; "trot out your *alteram party*."

After some high words it was agreed that Barrowfield should be set down on the chair in the parlor beside Parsley, and that the electors should go in and judge for themselves. Mr. Nobbs accordingly removed Barrowfield to the parlor, and placing him in a chair opposite Parsley, furnished him with a glass of gin and water to keep his spirits up. Mr. Gubbins, not to be outdone in that respect, immediately provided Parsley with a glass of hot rum, which was a liquor a cut above gin at any rate. The two "objects" were now left alone together; and on the motion of Mr. Gubbins, who, though a philanthropist, was also a man of business, the electors returned to the bar to fortify themselves with refreshment previous to entering upon their arduous and invidious duties. Under the influence of refreshment Mr. Nobbs, though still maintaining the superior fitness and propriety of Barrowfield, was so far reduced to an impartial and unbiased frame of mind as to be willing to talk over the relative merits of the candidates quietly.

Well; they were both poor men; no one could deny that. No one did deny that. And they were both old men.

The opinion was unanimous that they were at least not young.

Parsley was old; so was Barrowfield; one might be a little older than the other; but that was not the point.

Wasn't it, though? Mr. Nobbs would like to know what was the point, then.

Mr. Gubbins said, "Infirmity."

Mr. Nobbs would feel obliged by Mr. Gubbins explaining himself.

Mr. Gubbins explained. Both the objects were poor; both were old. In that respect there was six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; but the question was, which was the least capable, in consequence of infirmity, of doing something for hisself—that was the point.

On reflection, Mr. Nobbs was willing to admit that that was the point. The electors generally coincided in the same view.

But how was the relative infirmity of the two "objects" to be tested?

Our efforts at accommodation had here come to a dead-lock, when we were suddenly startled by a great noise proceeding from the parlor. Mr. Nobbs jumped over the bar, and rushed into the room, followed by the whole body of electors; and there we discovered Parsley and Barrowfield still sitting in their chairs, but engaged in mortal combat; prodding at each other with their walking-sticks, like two knights in a tournament.

Mr. Gubbins made a rush at Parsley, and said, "Ah! would you?" At the same moment Mr. Nobbs pounced upon Mr. Barrowfield, and said, "What are you up to?" accompanying the question with an admonitory slap.

An elector was struck with a brilliant idea.

"Don't part 'em; let 'em fight it out; and then we'll see which is the best man."

The proposal met with general approval; and the interference being suspended, Parsley and Barrowfield resumed the tournament; but being out of reach of each other, the only effect was a clashing of sticks. Eventually, however, by a great effort, Parsley made a lunge forward, and hitting the stick by which Barrowfield was shored up, knocked it from beneath him, and laid the edifice once more in ruins.

A cheer was immediately given for the victorious Parsley. The question was settled now. Parsley had proved the best man.

Mr. Nobbs made an attempt to resist this conclusion; but his logical effort to show that Barrowfield was the best man because he had lost the fight, was received with derision and scorn; and after a vain attempt to explain his views more clearly, Mr. Nobbs scratched his head, and appeared to be convinced that he was wrong.

The votes were taken in the presence of two churchwardens, and Parsley stood at the head of the poll. The declaration was made amid much applause; but after the excitement of the election had subsided a little, and the electors had had time for reflection over a quiet pipe in the bar-parlor, it began to occur to them that the conclusion they had come to was not exactly the right one. Perceiving that this was a mental step in the right direction, I endeavored to state the problem in a mathematical manner, and to show that the conclusion was wrong because it had been drawn from false premises.

Mathematics and logic, however, did not achieve the triumph I expected, and the bearings of the question were not clearly perceived until Mr. Nobbs put it in this way:—

"When two donkeys is matched to run a race, the rule of the course is 'The hindmost wins.'"

When this law of the donkey race-course had been elaborately expounded in its relation to the peculiar disqualifications of Parsley and Barrowfield, the fog which had hung about the intellectual faculties of the electors gradually cleared off, and eventually admitted the clear light of conviction that they had given their votes for the wrong man. It was Mr. Nobbs who remarked, by way of a toast, "What's done can't be undone."

To which Mr. Gubbins replied, by way of sentiment, "Better luck next time."

Meanwhile Parsley has been gathered to his fathers, and Barrowfield is a candidate without opposition for Gandler's Annuity.

THE DULL SCHOLAR.

At the end of the last bench upon my class sat a boy who was very backward in his learning. He was continually absent upon what seemed to be frivolous pretences. These absences entailed upon me much additional trouble. I had occasionally to keep him and a little remnant in the room when the others had gone out to play, to make up to him and them for lost time. And on one occasion my look was very cross, and my speech very short, for it seemed to me provoking that children should be so backward in their Latin. And when the work was over, and we two were left alone, he followed me to my desk and said:—"You have no idea, sir, how weak I am." And I said:—"Why, my boy, you look stout enough." But he answered:—"I am really very weak, sir, far weaker than I look!" And there was a pleading earnestness in his words that touched me to the heart; and, afterwards, there was an unseen chord of sympathy that bound the master to the pupil, who was still very dull at Latin.

And still he would be absent; at times, for a day or two together. But it excited no surprise. For the boy seemed to sit almost a stranger among his fellows, and in play-hours seemed to take no interest in boyish games. And by-and-by he had been absent for some weeks together. But I was afraid to ask concerning him, thinking he might have been removed, as many boys have been, without a letter of explanation or his shaking me by the hand. And one morning I received a letter with a broad black edge, telling me that he had died the day previously of a virulent contagious fever.

So when school was over I made my way to his whilom lodging, and stood at the door, pondering. For the fever of which the child had died had been to me a death-in-life, and had passed like the angel of old over my dwelling, but, unlike that angel, had spared my first-born and only-born. And because the latter sat each evening on my knee, I was afraid of the fever, and intended only to leave my card, as a mark of respectful sympathy. But the good woman of the house said:—"Nay, nay, sir, but ye'll see the laddie;" and I felt drawn by an influence of fatherhood more constraining than a father's fears, and followed the good woman into the small and dim chamber where my pupil was lying. And, as I passed the threshold, my masterhood slipped off me like a loose robe; and I stood, very humble and pupil-like, in that awful presence, that teacheth a wisdom to babes and sucklings, to which our treasured lore is but a jingling of vain words.

And, when left alone, I drew near the cheerless and dismantled bed, on which my pupil lay asleep in his early coffin. And he looked very calm and happy, as though there had been to him no pain in passing from a world where he had had few companions and very little pleasure. And I knew that his boyhood had been as dreary as it had been short; and I thought that the good woman of his lodging had perhaps been his only sympathizing friend at hand. And I communed with myself whether aught I had done could have made his dullness more dull. And I felt thankful for the word of sympathy that had united us unseen, for a little while. But, in a strange and painful way, I stood rebuked before the calm and solemn and rebuking face of the child on whom I had frowned for his being backward in his Latin.—*Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster.*

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Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates jes 3m

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COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
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Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

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DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
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FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.
Elliptic Sewing Machine.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.
The Singer Co.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All Arranged from their principal effects.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for sale and Repaired at the new office of
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Ladies taught to operate jel4-3m

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GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared, with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

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By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlets from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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CHEROKEE CURE!
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

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DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING
ELIXIR!
OR,
ESSENCE OF LIFE!
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few bottles cure Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

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A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

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The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

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They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely, and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, and take no other.

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If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

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All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. ja5-tf

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. ja5-tf

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WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
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BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. G. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
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Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·33, 7 and 8·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.
Milford at 2·45 P. M.
Dover at 6·20 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M. and 6·27 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·39 A. M., 3·35 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·15 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·45
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·38	5·51
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·31	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·21
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·51
Philadelphia	9·22	6·22	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·39	6·40	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNning time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MOST IN MILLS Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, August 13.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, August 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin.....$80·00 Steerage.....$30·00
First Cabin to London 85·00 Steerage to London..... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris..... 95·00 Steerage to Paris..... 40·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90·00 Steerage to Hamburg.... 37·00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, August 20, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, August 20, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—REOPENING of the Nicaragua Route.—The elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, will leave
ON SATURDAY, August 27, at noon.
Lowest rates of passage through from Philadelphia to San Francisco.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Agent,
jy16-1m* No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy21-tf No. 101 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.....3·00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C and A. Accommodation.....2·25
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....3·00
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1·75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.....2·25
2d Class do.....1·50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....2·25
2d Class do.....1·50
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail.....$2·25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3·00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3·00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....3·00
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
August 8, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3¼ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. WM. A. GATZMER,
ja5-tf Agent.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—
Mail Train at.....7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at.....11·25 A. M.
Through Express at.....10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at.....10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at.....1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at.....2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at.....4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at.....6·00 P. M.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 1·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·55 P. M. and 8·40 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Phillipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·56 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily (except Sundays), go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M., and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured *that it is entirely responsible.*
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.
Travellers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. my23-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·35, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
The 5¼ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·50 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12·15 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tuscarora at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 3·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·26 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M. and 4 and 5·30 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46 35 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing on MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from Walnut Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 6 and 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro at 6, 9, and 10 A. M. and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·52 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·35 A. M., 2·23, 3·00, and 7·30 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·50, 3·29, 5·00, and 8·12 P. M.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves.....8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves.....10·30 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.